

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

*Winnipeg Man.*

*January 23, 1918*

*\$1.50 per Year*



THE PRIDE OF THE FAMILY

Circulation over 35,000 weekly



# Free Distribution of Trees

## By the Government of Canada

### About 7,000,000 Will Go Out This Spring



Superintendent's Residence on Nursery Station at Indian Head, 1905

*Increase the value  
of Your Farm and  
make it more home-  
like by planting  
Trees*



Same Place in 1914

ANY FARMER living in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta can procure, **FREE OF CHARGE**, enough seedlings and cuttings of hardy forest trees to establish a good shelter-belt around his farm buildings and garden. Over thirty-three thousand successful plantations have been established as a result of this distribution. Already over 38,000,000 trees have been given away **FREE**.

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A limited number of **EVERGREENS** is available for delivery this spring under special conditions.

Evergreens grown in the Nursery have thrived well in all parts of the Canadian West in the past ten years, proving their suitability for prairie planting.

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The following letter is a fair sample of what the users of Garden City Feeders have to say about them.

Pense, Sask., Dec. 3, 1917.

Garden City Feeder Co., Ltd.  
Regina, Sask.

Dear Sirs:—As the threshing season is over I thought perhaps you might be interested in knowing how I liked the feeder purchased from you this fall. I used it twenty-five days, threshing all kinds of grain in all kinds of conditions, and must say it is a **wonderful Feeder**; it feeds so evenly that there is **no variation** in your separator or engine, which ensures **perfect work** in saving and cleaning grain; and so **little grain** drops down under the feeder that there is very little cleaning up to do. I consider it **saved me the price** of the feeder on this season's work. If I were buying a new machine, it would have to be equipped with a **Garden City Long Feeder**. I take **pleasure** in recommending your feeder to anyone contemplating buying a machine and I **know it will pay** any man that has a fairly good separator to **discard** his old feeder and equip it with a **Garden City**.

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*Send for Free Catalogue.*

**Regina, Sask.**

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The **Provincial Department of Agriculture** have arranged to hold a two day **Short Course School** for the special discussion of **Soil Cultivation** and **Grain Raising** topics, at the following points:

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Carmangay .....	Feb. 11-12	Munson .....	Feb. 14-15
Trochu .....	Feb. 16-18	Delburne .....	Feb. 19-20
Castor .....	Feb. 22-23	Bowden .....	Feb. 25-26
Sedgewick, Feb. 27-Mar. 1			
Lloydminster .....	Mar. 4-5	Viking .....	Mar. 6-7

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<b>Hon. Duncan Marshall</b> Minister of Agriculture	<b>Alex. Galbraith</b> Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, EDMONTON
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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

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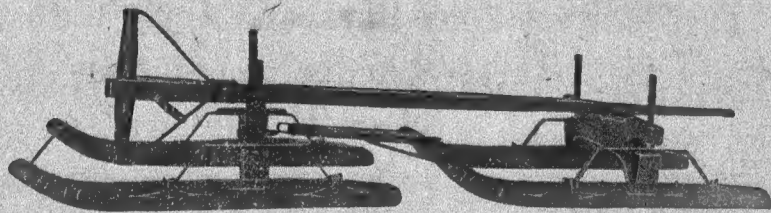
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## A Sloop Sleigh

Strongly made in every part, braced at every point of strain and built to last for years.

Here is a sleigh that will give good service—the kind of service you would expect a reliable sleigh to give.



Every **U.G.G. Sleigh** is carefully inspected before leaving the factory. We started the season with plenty of all sizes and styles, but our supply now is limited to 2½ inch shoes, in both cast and steel.

Runners are made 2½ inches wide, 5½ inches deep and 6 feet, 6 inches long, finished size. The bunks and bolsters, and rollers for the poles, are made of hardwood carefully selected for the purpose. Roller rods for tongue and reach are full length with nut and cotter pin. The king bolt and draw pin carry a cotter pin and washer. Only straight-grained oak is used in the poles and is well ironed. The finished sleigh is painted a substantial red with black striping.

2½ inch Steel Shoe. Weight 475 pounds.			
WINNIPEG	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY
\$35.50	\$37.00	\$37.65	\$38.00
2½ inch Cast Shoe. Weight 575 pounds.			
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Takes Second Class Freight Rate

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Orders for these sleighs and fanning mills as well as drills, and other early spring implements are coming in rapidly. Our stocks are now in good condition, but it is advisable for farmers to send their orders as early as possible to avoid any chance of delay.

USE THE COUPON FOR INFORMATION

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WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY  
Amalgamation of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company and  
The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

## A Fanning Mill

that will do a clean job in wheat, oats, barley, flax, clover and timothy—and take pin oats out of wheat or oats, and separate wild oats from wheat or barley.



Showing G.G. Special No. 3 and 10 ft. bagger.

A general purpose machine, well designed and strongly built—and backed by the **U.G.G. Guarantee**.

The method of cleaning used is simple, yet very thorough. Each mill is furnished with a gang of nine all-zinc sieves (each 23 inches long) for wheat, and one wire sieve for oats and barley in upper shoe. The feed is practically automatic and is regulated from the side. The lower shoe has a cleaning rack which makes clogging impossible. A long mesh screen is used in lower shoe for handling oats. There are three wire screens for wheat, oats and barley in the lower shoe. Two flax sieves are also furnished. The No. 1 and 2 machines are hand power; the No. 3 machine is equipped with both hand and engine power.

**M-1.—G.G. Special No. 1, 24 inch;** capacity 25 to 30 bushels; hopper capacity, 2 bushels; hand power. Weight 180 pounds.

WINNIPEG	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY
\$28.00	\$29.40	\$29.65	\$30.30

**M-2.—G.G. Special No. 2, 32 inch;** capacity, 35 to 40 bushels; hopper capacity, 3 bushels; hand power. Weight 200 pounds.

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Guide,  
Jan. 23.

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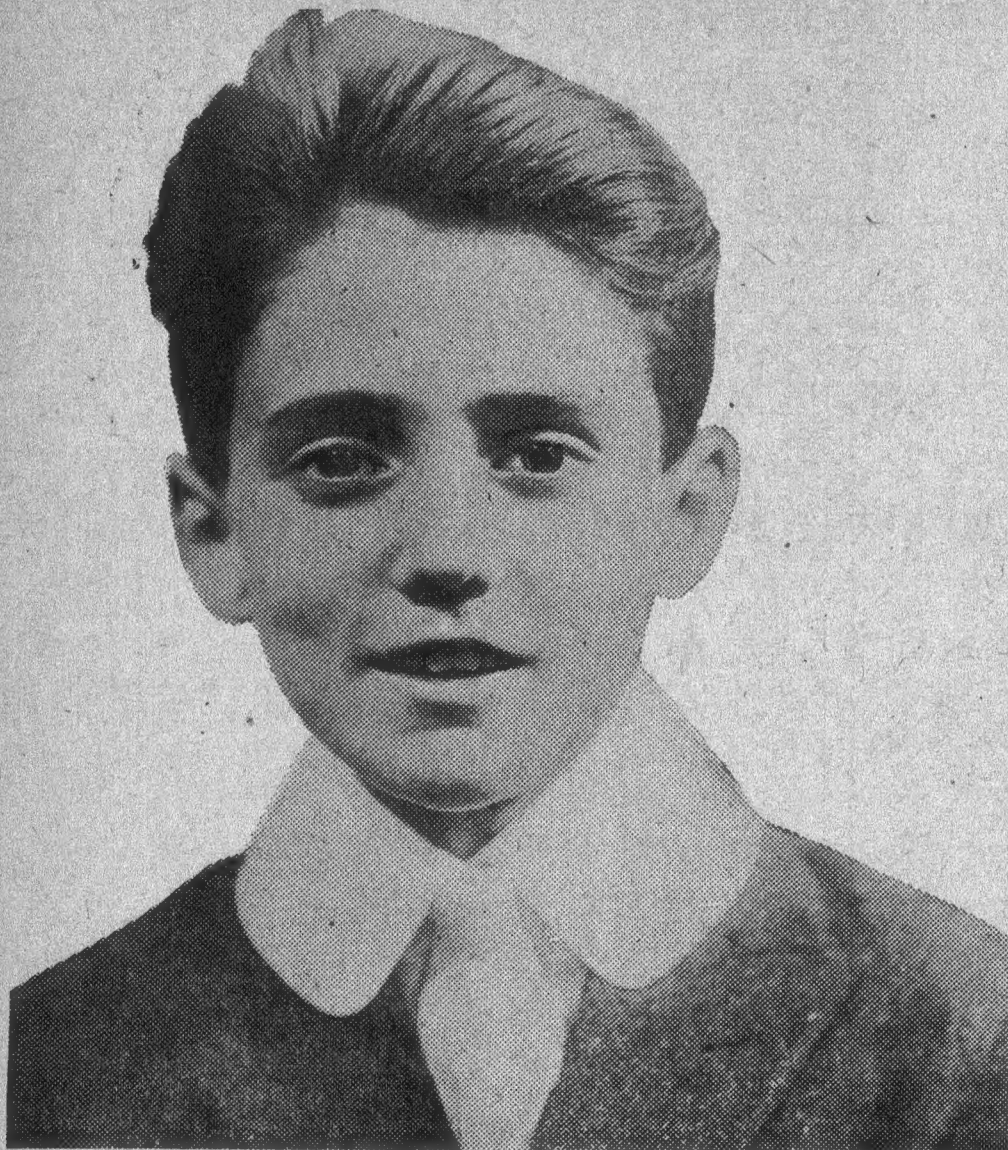
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## THIS BOY KNOWS!

## DO YOU KNOW?



Why is ice slippery?  
 What is a thunderbolt?  
 What makes the noise when a bag bursts?  
 Why is it colder on a mountain top?  
 What makes the sea salt?  
 Why do we have names?  
 Why is our shadow larger than ourselves?  
 Which is the bird with the longest tail?  
 What makes the knots in wood?  
 Why does the chameleon change its color?  
 Why does oil burn?  
 What makes shadows?  
 Why is it warm in summer?  
 Why is snow lighter than rain?  
 What makes the sound in an organ?  
 Why does a diamond cut glass?

**Test Your Boys and Girls With  
 These Wonderful Common-  
 place Things!**

Mail Coupon for the Answers

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**The Children's Encyclopedia—answers every question a child can ask**

Can your child read intelligently and tell you interestingly and correctly about the familiar things which he sees around him? If not, he is not educated, and has not even started on the road to an education.

It is not enough to know that salt comes out of the earth and sea, or that sugar is obtained from sugar-cane and beet-roots, or that rubber flows from certain trees when they are tapped—we must know every step in the processes by which these things are obtained and made use of. We must know the way in which the tiny coral animals build their beautiful reefs, and the way in which man builds his light houses in the bed of the sea. We must know how the fibre of the cotton is separated from the seed and who invented the machines that made cotton so cheap. **The Book of Knowledge** is the simplest scheme of knowledge ever presented to the world.

Place **The Book of Knowledge** in your home—your child will grow up to thank you.

## PICTURES SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS

**The Book of Knowledge** possesses in a marked degree the power to awaken and stimulate growing minds, **first and foremost**, because it is illustrated with thousands of delightful educational pictures. There must be pictures to attract and hold the child's attention—full page illustrations and plenty of them, which tell the story in a striking and artistic manner, and impress the important knowledge of the world upon his mind in a way that can never be forgotten. The child learns **more and faster through the eye** during the earlier years, when he should be acquiring the love of learning.

*The free, illustrated sample page book will show you how the important knowledge of the world is impressed upon the child's mind by means of striking pictures and stories.*

**MAIL COUPON FOR THE FREE BOOK TODAY** containing clear and simple answers to the above questions

The Free Book contains the following illustrated subjects:

The Living Flowers of the Sea, frontispiece in three colors; The Procession of the Worlds; The Beginning of a Great Bridge; The New Chariots of the Sky; The Great Workshop Down in the River; Along the Panama Canal Zone; The Wonderful Machinery of Our Ears; Plants That Eat Insects; Strange Animals That Eat Ants; The Space No Man Can Measure, and others.

Published and Sold only by

**The Grolier Society, The Tribune Building** Winnipeg, Manitoba

In the household where **The Book of Knowledge** has become the source of joy and usefulness it is just as common a thing to see father or mother, aunt or uncle, absorbed in the volumes as the children. Everybody wants to know, but nobody wants to be told in a prosy and uninteresting manner. The world of knowledge is also the world of romance, and when the two things can be brought together, as in this remarkable work, there is not a man, woman or child who can fail to be interested, or fail to find out.

### A Verdict You Can Trust

Saeger Wheeler, Maple Grove Farm, Rosthern, Sask. (Prize Wheat Grower of America) says: "I am delighted with the **Book of Knowledge**. It is fully up to my expectations. The **Book of Knowledge** is especially of great value in every home where there are children, in contributing a wealth of information and knowledge both interesting and instructive. The arrangement is very effective and appealing to children and the profuse illustrations add to its charm. This book should be in every home, more particularly in farmers' homes, where the opportunities for education are less than in populated centres. The long winter evenings will not be found dull where **The Book of Knowledge** is to be found. It is not only appealing to children, but adults will find therein a fund of knowledge both interesting and instructive. I am pleased to add my appreciation of **The Book of Knowledge**. Your verdict will be the same. Give your children a chance to become successful men and women! Education is the key to all success. The **Book of Knowledge** is Education.

### THE FREE COUPON

#### THE GROLIER SOCIETY

The Tribune Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Please mail descriptive book, "The Child and the Book of Knowledge," explaining the use and meaning of the work and its helpfulness to the child at home and in school, and containing clear and simple answers to the above questions.

Name .....

Address .....

G.G.O. 1-23-18.

If in Winnipeg during Bonspiel Week, be sure to call on us at The Tribune Building. Your children deserve the best.  
**THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE** is the greatest investment a parent can make.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 23, 1918

## A Big and United Push

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is organizing a "Bigger Membership" campaign for the month of February which could well be adopted by the other farmers' organizations in the West. The Saskatchewan organization with a membership approaching 30,000 realizes that it should have at least double its present membership to make its work most effective in that province. To make the campaign successful will require not only the co-operation of the central office and the provincial officers, but also the officers of every local association throughout the province. The whole organization must be galvanized in an extraordinary and united effort. The record of the organized farmers is a proud one. The achievements to the credit of the organization have meant millions of dollars to the farmers of the West, and greatly improved conditions, the financial value of which cannot be measured. All of our associations have been inclined to take matters too easy. This is a great mistake. There should be an aggressive campaign carried on continuously with the aim of bringing every farmer and his wife into the organization. The benefits that have been secured through the organization are only small compared with the benefits that can be secured by a stronger and more active membership.

While our soldiers at the front are fighting to make democracy safe throughout the world, our own organizations should be fighting to make democracy safe at home. Every local association in Saskatchewan should make ready to join with the central office in a great big campaign for the month of February, the aim being to bring in every farmer and his wife as members.

A part of the campaign should be to secure a larger number of readers of The Grain Growers' Guide. No person can be closely in touch with the Grain Growers' movement and the achievements of the Grain Growers' organizations who is not reading The Grain Growers' Guide regularly. Wherever The Grain Growers' Guide is most widely read, the association is most active and its members best informed. Wherever a campaign is put on to increase the membership of the association, it should be accompanied by a campaign to increase the number of subscribers to The Guide. The Guide is prepared to make a special proposition to any local association in the three prairie provinces that will assist in securing new subscribers between now and the end of February.

## Allies' Peace Program

The peace program of the Allied nations has been definitely outlined in Great Britain by Lloyd George and in the United States by President Wilson. The pronouncements of these two statesmen were delivered after a careful consultation with their respective governments and probably an exchange of intelligence between the various nations. The statements are in substantial agreement as to the terms of a peace that will be acceptable to the Allies. Both deprecate the idea that the war is being waged for the destruction of the German nationality. They agree in saying that the redrawing of international boundaries must be in accordance with the national aspirations of the smaller peoples. This means the evacuation and reparation as far as possible of Belgium; the settlement of the Alsace-Lorraine question; the establishment of an independent Polish state; the restoration of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro; the autonomous development of the Austrian Hungarian peoples and the curtailment of Turkish rule in Asia Minor. The opening of the Dardanelles is also agreed on. The program includes the creation of an international or-

ganization to limit armaments, to diminish the probability of war and to guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of both great and small nations. Such, in short, are the aims of the Allied nations. The peace program is entirely devoid of vindictiveness and contains no hint of retaliation for the unparalleled wrongs that have been perpetrated on civilization by Prussianism. The object is to re-establish international justice, to provide conditions under which the gaping wound made by the war will heal as rapidly as possible, to put a stop to the senseless waste of armaments and to lay the foundations for a permanent peace.

## Proposed Embargo on Wool

The marketing of Canadian wool is a matter of most vital moment to wool growers. Up to the last three or four years it has been done in a most haphazard way, small local dealers purchasing almost the entire crop. The utter failure of growers to secure their proper due from this method led to co-operative marketing by collecting the wool into large shipments through associations and the provincial departments of agriculture. These large shipments could only be handled by large dealers of which there are but few and who have found it easy to get together and buy the wool without offering direct competition to each other. They "co-operated" in buying. Not having financial resources available by organization, Western growers have been forced to sell to them, for these buyers knew it was impossible for our growers to hold such wool more than a few weeks under present methods. Most of it has gone to American buyers. Canadian wool dealers never furnished any competition for this wool. While our market was restricted by tariffs, sheep raising languished and all but died in the West. The "home" market which protection was supposed to furnish us has been a delusion. Only after the opening of the American market and the institution of co-operative selling did Canadian sheep men feel any confidence in "going in" for sheep. The Canadian woollen manufacturers have consistently tabooed Western wool. They had no machinery to handle almost three-quarters of the Canadian crop and they desired that no one else should be allowed to handle it. Two years ago they secured an embargo on exports of wool and lost hundreds of growers ten cents per pound on their crop. Today they are working for another embargo that would place the whole crop in their hands. But growers are wise to the dangers and do not intend to see the sheep industry strangled at this time when the Allies are so short of wool that they cannot properly equip their soldiers for the trenches.

Growers are incensed about this proposed embargo. At the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association annual meetings and the Manitoba Grain Growers' convention recently, the strongest resolutions were unanimously passed protesting against any embargo on the export of wool. Canadian growers are ready to make any necessary sacrifices for their country in this crisis, but not for the woollen manufacturers who have shown themselves disinterested in the grower in the past except insofar as they could exploit him. It is now proposed to form a Dominion wide company with strong financial backing to market Canadian wools. If such is formed it should be on a co-operative basis if possible. That has been the solution of many growers' problems in United States and it should be here also. The whole matter will be discussed at Toronto early in February. Eastern journals like the Toronto Globe advocate commandeering the whole wool crop to settle differences between manufacturers and growers.

## A Standard War Flour

A sweeping change is to be instituted at an early date in the manufacture of flour. No more of the regular patent brands will be made. Millers will not be allowed to use more than 265 pounds of spring wheat or 275 pounds of winter wheat in the manufacture of 196 pounds of flour. Previously it has taken approximately 280 pounds of spring wheat to make a barrel of flour, or 100 pounds of wheat made 70 pounds of flour. Under the new regulations 100 pounds of wheat will make 74 pounds of flour. Thus all the flour after a definite date, not yet fixed by the food controller, will be of one standard and no mill will be allowed to make a flour of lower extraction. The saving of wheat in Canada by this regulation will be considerable and it would not be surprising if it were recommended that a flour of even higher extraction than this be made in the near future. Such was done in Britain early in the war, but the amount of flour made there from 100 pounds of wheat varied from 75 to 82 pounds, depending on the quality of the wheat. France also adopted a higher extraction flour of 85 per cent. These are still milled, and in Britain a saving of 10 per cent. in wheat consumption has been effected thereby. In Belgium the extraction was as high as 90 per cent. and at one time even as much as 97 per cent. There was more or less sickness in Belgium following this, though there is no certainty it was due to the higher extraction flour. It seems rather to have been due to eating too much bread and not enough other foods. With flour that ran 80 per cent. or lower there was no trouble reported.

The manufacture of higher extraction flour is more economical from the standpoint of food conservation than the making of Graham flour or whole wheat flour. Other flours are sometimes mixed with whole wheat and make satisfactory flour mixtures, but other grains are also scarce and there are serious obstacles in the way of milling wheat and other grains in the same plant. The adoption of this long or high extraction flour will enforce compulsory conservation, as we have already enforced compulsory service. The same brand of flour will be used by everybody. The new flour will be of quite high quality and quite as wholesome as the old flours. Housekeepers should anticipate no particular difficulty in baking with it. There was some slight difficulty in Britain in the early stages, but that was soon overcome. At first large quantities were consumed and it tended to have a somewhat laxative effect, but this was not nearly as marked as in coarse Graham flour. There should be a general willingness of the people to co-operate with the Food Controller in the enforcement of the new regulations. It is for the national good and is a step in the right direction.

## Railway Situation

Newspaper reports indicate that the Union Government proposes to take over and operate all the railways in Canada except the C.P.R. The only excuse suggested for not taking over the C.P.R. is the tremendous addition which it would make to the national debt. Any solution of the railway problem at the present time which fails to take over the C.P.R. along with the rest of the railways will be decidedly unsatisfactory. It is inconceivable that the government should saddle upon the people of Canada the expense of the poverty stricken railways and allow the C.P.R. to operate for private profit. It is immaterial what the cost of the C.P.R. may be so long as it is a profitable proposition. It is a much more serious matter to take over one of the losing railways at a



small price than the profit making C.P.R. at a big price. There is only one real objection to taking the C.P.R. over and that is the C.P.R. itself. The directors of that road do not want their property taken over by the government. They have had a bonanza for the past thirty-seven years and have made millions upon millions at the expense of the Canadian people. The power of the C.P.R. in Canadian political life has been a dangerous one, it has overshadowed governments and parliaments, and now the proposed increase in freight rates will give the C.P.R. another \$20,000,000 profit annually, which will be largely in addition to the huge profits it is already making. In all the countries of the earth outside of Canada the railways have been taken over by the government. Must it remain that the C.P.R. is more powerful than the government of Canada? The head of the C.P.R. draws a salary of \$50,000 a year; the head of the government of Canada draws a salary of \$15,000 a year. If the Union Government responds to the general feeling throughout Canada it will not hesitate to take over the Canadian Pacific Railway along with the others and operate them for the benefit of the common people. It remains to be seen which is the more powerful organization, the Union Government or the C.P.R. Every local association in the three prairie provinces should forward a resolution to Sir Robert Borden expressing its views on the present railway situation. Public opinion should be active.

### Taxes and Production

Although the food controller has prohibited the manufacture of pure white flour in order to save wheat for the Allies, there is no action yet by the government on the agricultural implement question. Here we are making a desperate struggle to save food for our Allies across the water, wheat, pork and beef being the chief requirements. The shortage of labor makes it absolutely certain that the maximum wheat crop cannot be produced. The increased use of farm machinery would replace largely the labor shortage. The tariff tax on tractors and other farm machinery and cheap automobiles reduces their use. Of all the absurdities of the age, there is nothing more ridiculous than keeping a tax on farm machinery at a time when farm machinery is needed so badly. It is quite possible that the greater use of farm machinery would win the war, yet the tax remains just the same. The only reason for maintaining the tax is the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The protected manufacturers add the amount of duty to the selling price of their machinery and they will not relinquish the tariff tax without a struggle. It is a question of which is of more importance, the profits to the implement manufacturers or the winning of the war for the Allies. If Canadian manufacturers cannot stand free trade of implements, it is a simple matter for the government to provide them with a bonus sufficient

to tide them over a year or two. If there is a shortage of wheat production in the West, the Union Government must accept the responsibility so long as it maintains the tariff tax on the machinery needed to produce the wheat.

### Fuel Shortage

In the United States the fuel controller has ordered thousands of factories to close for five days in order to conserve fuel and has made Monday a holiday for some weeks to come for the same purpose. The Canadian supply of hard coal comes from the United States. It is a reasonable expectation that Canadian factories will be ordered closed as well for the same purpose. The United States will hardly close its own factories and allow Canada all the coal it requires. The seriousness of the situation cannot be over-estimated. In Western Canada we have coal enough to supply all Canada for hundreds of years to come. Some of it requires treatment to make it suitable to take the place of Anthracite. The Union Government should lose no time in investigating the possibilities of Canadian coal for Canadian requirements. It is dangerous in addition to being wasteful to depend upon an outside supply of coal if there is any possibility of making the Canadian supply economically available. The Union Government needs to sit up and get busy on this problem without the waste of a moment.

### Bran and Shorts Deteriorating

The feed question in Western Canada is a very serious one indeed. In very many districts in the southern part of all three provinces farmers simply have no feed to carry stock and are being forced to sell at a time when selling means serious loss to themselves and to the country. The food controller set

prices for bran and shorts effective December 15, 1917. These prices were published in The Guide, but there are so many inquiries that we are publishing them again. The following are the prices per ton in sacks at the milling centres mentioned:—

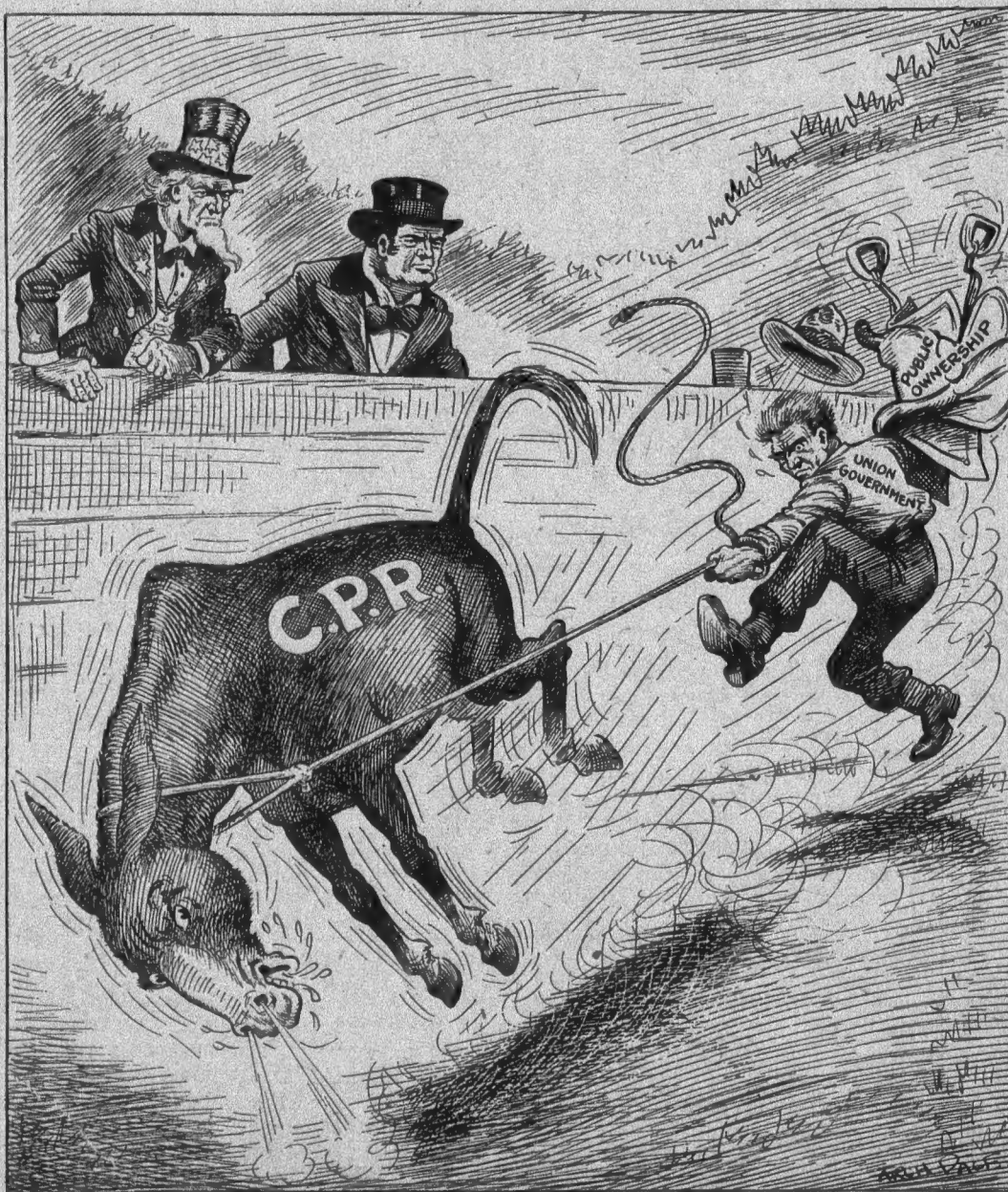
Shipping Point	Bran	Shorts
Ft. William	\$30.80	\$35.80
Keewatin	30.80	35.80
Winnipeg	30.80	35.80
Portage la Prairie	30.80	35.80
Brandon	30.00	35.00
Moose Jaw	27.80	32.80
Medicine Hat	27.80	32.80
Calgary	27.80	32.80
B.C. Coast points	35.00	40.00

The sacks at \$6.30 per ton are included in these prices. At warehouse points where cartage is performed in carload or small lots, \$1.00 per ton should be added for cartage. To find the price delivered at any station, the balance of the through rate from point of shipment to that station should be added. Nothing definite in the way of lower rates has been arranged yet, though it is stated the Western food controller is now trying to secure such a rate.

One great difficulty now is that farmers are charging some of the millers with serious depreciation in the feeding value of both of these mill products. They say that the shorts they are now buying is simply bran finely ground, no better than the bran they bought before the food controller's orders went into effect. This is a very serious charge and if generally true, it leaves the millers in the position of deceivers and direct breakers of the spirit and intent of the law. The price of wheat to the millers has been set. They have been guaranteed a profit on flour. Why should they object to having a price set on the by-products?

It is also charged that prices in excess of those set by the food controller are being charged by certain mills and that only when satisfied that the applicant knows of these set prices do the millers live up to them. The food controller should investigate this matter at once, set a standard for these mill feeds and provide inspectors at all the big mills, whose duty it will be to see that none of these products go out to farmers below this standard. The people should help him by sending to his office, Scott Building, Winnipeg, samples of bran or shorts below the quality sold previous to December 15 and by immediately acquainting him with cases of overcharge.

The Farmers' Parliament held recently in Ontario made a profound impression on rural Ontario. The central office of the U.F.O. is being deluged with requests for speakers for meetings. The time is passing when the big interests can line up the farmers of Old Ontario by political catch cries. The sturdy independence that is being mobilized by the farmers' movement in the province is one of the most significant developments in Canada today.



DECIDING WHO IS BOSS



# The Tragedy of Idle Land

## The Results of the Deplorable Mismanagement of Our Great National Heritage.

By J. W. Macmillan, D.D.

If a photograph of the vast prairie agricultural area could be taken from an airship during the summer months it would look like a crazy quilt. The cultivated and uncultivated lands would be seen mixed with each other in utter disorder. The cultivated portions would be seen to be less than the uncultivated, and, instead of being grouped in neighborly fashion in one solid whole, to be scattered and separated by the innumerable plots of land lying idle and sterile. The most careless glance at such a picture would suggest wasted effort, thwarted purposes, loneliness and impoverishment. The observer would instinctively ask, "Why has this country been settled in this ridiculous way?"

A closer and more attentive examination, however, would so reveal the ineptness and futility of the scheme, or lack of scheme, of settlement, with consequent sufferings and losses fastened upon the struggling population thus handicapped, that one wonders how it ever came to be. Making all allowances for human failings and propensities to blunder, one is still surprised at a bungle so gigantic and calamitous. It is the object of this article to point out some of the particulars of this deplorable mismanagement of a great national heritage. We shall take it up from four angles of vision: as loss to producers, loss to the state, moral injuries, and cultural injuries.

### A Loss to the Producers

All association between men which is just and mutually profitable consists of exchange of services. A fair bargain between two men enriches both. An unfair bargain means that one gets more than his due, while the other gets less. Now, there is no exchange between the holder of used land and the holder of idle land. The one robs the other. Part of the earnings of the producer is distributed over the whole area in which he lives. He cannot make his own farm more valuable without making adjoining farms more valuable. There is thus a portion of his earnings which he cannot collect, but which another collects. That other may be a resident of another country. He may be the farmer's economic opponent: some rival farmer in another land, or a manufacturer thousands of miles away who aims to exploit the farmer's needs to his own profit.

Besides the contribution which he makes to the owner of the idle land through increasing its selling price, the farmer loses income in more direct ways. It has been estimated that it costs a cent a bushel per mile to haul wheat. If he hauls 2,000 bushels five miles, he loses a hundred dollars. You must add to this the value of his time spent in numberless journeys to market, railway or store. You must further add the wear and tear upon his vehicles. If a hill intervenes on the road, every load is lessened so much. These items add up into an enormous total when the whole western farming lands are considered.

Further, the idle lands are preserves for weeds, gophers, coyotes and other pests. His grain is devoured, his sheep are slain, and his problem of making a living rendered more difficult and toilsome because some distant stranger or corporation is taking toll of his labors.

### The Loss to the State

So much for the individual farmer. Let us look at the losses of the state, which includes the farmers no less than all other citizens. Idle lands make the distributive services of the state more costly. The mail and the telephone cost more, both for installation and in the maintenance of service. As our railways have always leaned on the state for support, we must add to the account the additional expense for construction and operation which is involved in the continuance of unused lands. Everybody can see how much it costs the west to have the long haul round Lake Superior intervene between it and the east. The same sort of extra cost is exacted by the vast acreage of untilled land along the lines of the railways in the west itself.

Consider the question of taxation. These idle lands pay nothing in the way of national taxes. They do pay, indeed, municipal and school taxes, and sometimes an additional wild land tax. But they pay nothing towards the big expenses of national government, the maintenance of law, the administration of justice, the support of public institutions, the interest on the public debt, or any

of the other burdens of the larger civil organizations. For the income of the Dominion is raised by indirect taxation. Most of it is in excise and custom duties. The idle lands pay nothing to either of these. For they smoke no cigars, drink no liquor, wear no clothes, buy no machinery and eat no food. They take their share of the wealth of the country without paying their share of the country's expenses. They live, as it were, in the national home without paying anything for board or lodging. And these indirect national taxes are larger in amount than the direct municipal and school taxes. The inland revenue collected in Canada for the year 1915 amounted to about \$15 for each family, and the customs duties to about \$50 for each family. That makes a total of \$75 a family, but it is to be remembered that the farmer, with his outfit of machinery and stock, pays more than the average in custom duties. It has been calculated that the average tariff tax on a quarter section to a farmer is not less than \$200 a year. Why should it not be the same on the vacant quarter section?

There is yet another way in which the state is robbed. It is in the prevention of settlement of families upon the land in the state. The state is

very life are constantly subject to risks. The civilized man, with his machinery of credit, transportation, storage, distribution, and the like, with his health boards and doctors, with his police forces and fire protections, has a hold on the necessities of life which gives him tenfold security over the savage. Yet there is in the civilized man a barbarian love of taking chances. To "take a flyer," to bet on a horse or a card or a future price, to speculate, in short, is pleasant to us all. The human race, particularly that part of it which hails from north-western Europe, needs to be on its guard against the insidious temptation to take chances rather than to make sure. Now, these idle lands tend to reduce the civilized man to barbarian standards. They provide the lure which may be the undoing of him as a useful, steady, honest member of the community.

Many a tragic fall of this sort took place in the west during the spells of real estate speculation in the recent past. Men left farms, stores, shops, schools, banks, and even pulpits, to get rich quick through dealing in vacant lands. And very many others invested their savings in alluring and uncertain schemes which promised them sudden and unearned wealth. It is impossible to estimate the moral loss which is caused by a boom. The reaction which inevitably follows it is no measure of its injury. For the reaction is unwholesome, too, and whets the appetite for another boom. The right way is the balanced way, with neither the fever of the boom nor the frost of the reaction.

### Cultural Injuries of Our Land Policy

There is yet another life-interest which the idle lands tend to blight. We call it the cultural or spiritual interest. It includes the church, the school, all neighboring and community-welfare movements, and generally the amenities of life. The better and nobler the type of citizenship in any land the more these things are appreciated. They give the values of life. They make life worth living.

All these things are phenomena of human association. And human association is conditioned by geography. The ratio of man to land is as significant for the church or the school or the co-operative store or the movie theatre as for the rate of interest or the current wage. Take the country church, for instance, and compare it with the city church. I do not deny that there may be as true piety in the country as in the city. Pity if there should not be, where the works of God lie so close at hand! But no one can deny that the city church fulfils the desires of

its members in their worship and religious association a hundredfold better than the country church. There is beauty, music, strength and warmth in the city. There is commonly the opposite of these in the country. The city church has a surplusage of energy. The country church has a deficit of energy. It has to struggle hard to keep itself alive. It can do little for the community because it can do no more than barely maintain itself. It is prevented from becoming "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land" by its chronic invalidism. Any single crank in it can commonly wreck any pastorate. Where the city church, with its abundant strength, could eject the meddler, the country church is driven to defer to him.

There are many big and comparatively empty churches in Ontario which used to be filled with worshippers every Sunday. Those who remember the public services of those days possess a recollection which they would not willingly lose. The tiers of pews, each one bursting with a family, the full volume of the praise, the interest and power of the preaching, the emotional content of it all—no city church could approach it. But now, because the population has declined, many of these churches are nearly empty. And the services are tame and dull, without cheer or inspiration. And the congregation has lost moral and spiritual authority in the neighborhood.

The question is one of the density of population. Fill these idle lands with families and the problem of the country church is half solved.

### Idle Land and Country Schools

The same thing is true of the country school. The idle farm does not do its duty by the school when it pays its share of the taxes. It ought also to provide its share of the children. A small school



The Farmer is Robbed of Much of the Fruit of His Labor by the Holder of Vacant Land.

just its population. To make it hard for people to come to the state, or to prosper in the state, is to hurt the state. This is done by holding back these lands from settlement. The would-be settler is held up by the owners, and thereby discouraged from settling.

### The Moral Side of the Land Question

So far I have dealt with the economic side of the question. A more important side is the moral. The wealth in a country is of less consequence than the character of the people. Given a hardy, thrifty, industrious people, and the wealth will soon appear. Given a people indisposed to the sterner and steadier virtues, and nothing can make that country a wholesome place for human residence.

"Ill fares that land, to hastening ills the prey,  
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

Very true! The fallacy of it, however, is that where men decay wealth does not accumulate. It becomes concentrated in the hands of the few, whose luxurious expenditures give a false impression of wealth. But the mass of the people remain poor. India is a land of prodigal riches, if you look at a few princes. It is a land of the most wretched poverty, if you look at the people as a whole. Even from the economic side, anything that removes from the average worker the spur to honest production is a hindrance. The healthful social condition is where rewards come to labor and not to speculation. The moral injury of idle land is that it is a temptation and an opportunity for speculation rather than labor.

All the gains of civilization, which has been struggling to move the race forward during many centuries, may be viewed as the lessening of chance and the increasing of security. The barbarian lives without security. His food supply, his health, his

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Good Seed will help fill the Elevators next Fall.

There was never a time in the history of this country when there was such an urgent need for a big bumper crop as this year. In order to secure this crop it is a

vital necessity that nothing should be left to chance. There are many factors to be considered and one of the most important is the seed. It is very important that we should sow only the best seed obtainable. Plump, sound seed and preferably of good pedigree will ensure the best results as to yield and quality, but it is not always possible to secure plump, large seed owing to seasonable factors.

The past season was very dry and in many districts the crop was very light in yield and poor in quality, the grain not so large and plump as could be desired. In some cases the seed on hand may be light in weight and small in size. The point is to make the best of the seed on hand or, if it is not satisfactory, to procure better seed while it is obtainable. If the seed is sound and of normal weight and size the object should be to clean it and grade it as well as possible. Now is the time to consider the question and not leave it till later in the season when all the best seed is disposed of. It is poor economy to take any risk with light and inferior seed when better seed can be obtained even if it is apparently high in price. There should be no mistake made here. Choice high-priced seed is usually worth all that is asked for it.

#### Give Pedigreed Seed the Preference

Where the seed on hand is of high pedigree or selected stock, or is the progeny of selected seed, even if light and not plump it is to be preferred to ordinary stock seed which is apparently better by reason of its being plumper or heavier. Don't buy seed on its appearance only but consider its pedigree as well. In case the seed on hand is ordinary seed, light in weight and thin I would advise procuring better and plumper seed of a better stock. It must be borne in mind, however, that even pedigreed seed if thin and light in weight should be cleaned and graded as heavily as possible and sown only on a properly fluted seed bed to give it every chance possible.

My experience proves that the heavy plump seed gives best returns in yield and quality. Where the seed is affected by rust the vitality is weakened. Frosted or frozen seed is to be preferred to rusted seed but as there is little or no frosted or rusted seed in the country such seed is not to be considered at this time. Where the seed was affected by drought it may be found advisable to procure better seed, at least a small quantity should be secured to sow a seed plot to multiply for future needs.

#### How Good Seed Pays for Itself

If the increase in yield, owing to the use of better seed would be only one bushel per acre, this will cover the extra price paid for it. The price of wheat today averages around \$2.00 per bushel. If \$4.00 per bushel were paid for better seed and it gave an increase in yield of two bushels per acre (it is reasonable to expect this much and in some cases considerably more) then it would be found profitable. Apart from this consideration the crops would be surer and safer and that is more important still. This applies not to one season only; the result will be apparent in the following crops. A further consideration is that the crop will undoubtedly be of better quality.

There was never a time when it was so profitable to sow good seed and I would repeat, don't take any chance on the crop by sowing poor seed. Every acre should be made to produce profitably for many reasons needless to dwell on here, and who can tell what the coming season holds for us? We seldom find the season normal in every respect for a bumper crop. Drought, weeds, frost, rust, excessive rainfall or some other seasonable factor has to be considered. Nothing should take the place of sound seed in the ground. Every light, undeveloped grain and all impurities should be removed before the seed is sown.

#### Now is the Time to Prepare Seed

The time to prepare is now. This is the time to get busy cleaning the seed on hand or if it is too

# Cleaning Seed Grain

Value of Good Seed---Function of the Fanning Mill---Sieves to Use

By Seager Wheeler

poor to risk seeding to look out for some better seed while it is obtainable. Every grower in his own interest should set aside a portion of the best and cleanest cultivated part of the farm to lay down a seed plot no matter how small or large. This plot should be seeded with the best seed on hand.

But this article is written to encourage a better system of grading up seed grain by weight and size. Too often this work is left until the spring and then often the cleaning is done in a hurry and the seed is not as good as it ought to be. If it is done in good time it permits of an extra cleaning if necessary. We will consider what we have to remove from the sample to be cleaned for seed.

#### Impurities Commonly Found

In the grain as it comes from the threshing machine we will find that we have a mixed sample. It is not uniform in size and weight. There may be certain weed seed of different kinds sizes and shapes. Chaff, straw, straw knobs, white caps and other impurities may be present. Remove all but the grain and still we have a sample that is far from uniform. It is a mixture of large grains, small grains, plump grain, thin, broken or cracked and undeveloped grains. The large grains come from the centre of the head; the smaller grains from the base and tip of the head. Thin, undeveloped grains come from the plant not fully matured.

Then we have to consider the grain that suffered from drought and heat. There we would find considerably more thin and light grains and smaller grains than would be found in a normal crop. We have, therefore, to consider the sample to be cleaned for seed and what it is desirable to remove and as I have pointed out to decide whether it is advisable to clean it up or procure better seed.

#### Both Sieves and Wind Blast Needed

With respect to the method of grading for seed we would find that the most general method is by the general-purpose fanning mill. There are different makes and styles of grain cleaners and graders. The different styles of fanning mills are equipped

screen while the larger impurities as straw, straw knobs, chaff, broken heads, white caps, tame oats, wild oats and other grain and impurities larger than the wheat are carried over the back of the mill. The grain and small weed seed that goes through the sieve drop in a stream to the lower shoe.

The wind blast is arranged to pass through the falling grain and remove the light weed seed, chaff, dust and the lighter grain. But not all of these are removed at the first cleaning by the blast. Some provision is made for this in the lower shoe where a suitable screen is placed. This is expected to take out these impurities as the wheat is carried along the screen into the bagger. This screen is known as the grader screen as it takes out the smaller grain. It depends largely on the kind of screen used whether the separation is satisfactory.

#### One Cleaning Not Enough

Even here not all the impurities are removed at the first cleaning. This first cleaning may be considered as a preliminary operation. The next allows of better work. It is advisable when the first cleaning is done to take out the screens and clean them as there will be found some broken grain and bits of straw sticking in the perforations. If the sieves are not clean and free the passage of the grain is interfered with at the next cleaning. If the grain contains wild oats these will be sure to be lodged in the sieves and if they are not removed may be carried on into the grain at the second cleaning. As all the rubbish is removed at the first cleaning it is important at the second or third cleaning that the grain should have a clear passage in the sieves so that if any wild oats, white caps or other impurities are left in the grain they may roll or slide smoothly over the sieve to the back of the mill. If any grain or rubbish is left sticking in the perforations they block the free passage and are liable to fall through with the grain. In the wheat gang it is important to have the surface of the sieve clean and as smooth as possible and every care should be taken to prevent any sagging or denting of these screens. Should there be any grain sticking in the screen in the lower shoe they should be removed also.

Most fanning mills when sold, are equipped with an assortment of sieves and screens but it is necessary to have extra sizes. These can be procured from the people who sell the mills.

#### Sizes of Sieves

I may list here the sizes of sieves necessary for cleaning seed grain. For the wheat gang they are as follows:—9 x 9 wire sieve; 8 x 8 wire; 7 x 7 wire; 2 x 10 wire; 2 x 11 wire and a buckwheat sieve. The latter is made of perforated zinc. The perforations are triangular in shape, the size and shape of wild buckwheat. As it takes a rather large sized sieve to take out buckwheat this sieve is very desirable. While it removes wild buckwheat no wheat will fall through excepting small cracked wheat, whereas if a wire sieve is used it is necessary to use the 8 x 8 size which allows considerable medium size wheat to fall through. The 9 x 9 is too small to take out buckwheat. The most useful sieve for buckwheat is the 8 x 8. This is the buckwheat sieve I have referred to.

All these sizes excepting the 9 x 9 are used in the lower shoe for grader sieves. The 9 x 9 is good for cleaning grain for market as it removes the small weed seed and very small grains but it is too small in size to use for cleaning seed wheat. When the wheat is small it may be necessary to use this size. The 8 x 8 is more useful for grading for seed wheat. The 2 x 10 may be used to take out the small wild oats that got past the wheat gang. The 2 x 11 is slightly smaller in mesh and the operator must decide which size to use, taking into consideration the sample to be cleaned. Where the grain is free of wild oats the 8 x 8 would be the best to use.

The point to be observed is to grade out the small wheat, weed seed and the thin light grains. The sieves cannot be expected to take out large light grains. These are taken out by the blast. The size of the grain is regulated by the sieve and the weight by the blast. It is necessary to give all the blast

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Seager Wheeler



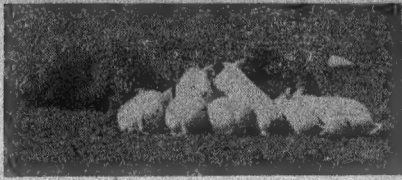
Dinner-time in the Trenches. Attention to the Seed this Winter will help keep the Knapsacks Full.

with suitable sieves and wind blast, but the general principals in cleaning are the same. There are some machines equipped only with an arrangement of sieves and no wind blast but to do the best work it is necessary to use sieves and wind blast combined. Fanning mills are made to do good work if operated properly. No doubt there are some styles better than others but it needs some experience to get the best out of any mill. There are some specially constructed cleaners that are too expensive for the average farmer who has only his own seed grain to clean.

#### The General Purpose Fanning Mill

The general purpose fanning mill is equipped with a set of sieves in the upper shoe, called the wheat gang, for cleaning wheat. The sieves are arranged to allow the wheat to fall through the perforations on to a conveyor shoe. By this it is carried on to drop on to the screen in the lower shoe. The grain in passing over the wheat gang falls through the





# Livestock Trade in 1917

## Receipts and Prices---Some Marketing Suggestions

By D. M. Johnson

Representative of the Dominion Department of Agriculture  
on the Union Stockyards, Winnipeg

During the past year the livestock trade in Western Canada has grown with leaps and bounds. During the first few months of the year the receipts on the three markets were heavy as compared with the same months of previous years. Both Winnipeg and Calgary showed heavy increases in receipts, while the Edmonton yards were doing a fairly nice business for new yards. Farmers throughout the country were beginning to give their attention towards increasing their holdings. During the year the country trade at all the three markets was far in excess of the previous year and also ahead of any year before.

To discuss this subject I shall endeavor to show the volume and extent of the trade from the business done at the three western stockyards. During 1917 the Union Stockyards at St. Boniface has experienced the heaviest run in its history; with one exception, that being hogs. The following table shows the receipts during 1916-1917 and increases:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1917	286,651	372,168	23,575	13,574
1916	158,949	317,821	30,490	10,761

Increase 127,702 54,347 2,085 2,813

During the past year the cattle trade has been exceptionally good and steady. Prices have been maintained so as to return very satisfactory profits to those who ventured to winter and feed cattle. During the fall of 1916, stocker and feeder cattle sold for between \$6.00 and \$7.00 per cwt., while in the month of May and June, 1917, prices for prime beef reached \$12 per cwt. These prices gave a reasonable margin for profit. Nothing encourages the cattle industry like a steady market. Even during the summer and fall, when the cattle run was heavy, prices were maintained and prime beef sold very high. The following table shows the cattle receipts by provinces at the Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg:

1916. 1917.

Man. .. 76,474 112,554

Sask. .. 62,021 137,357

Alta. .. 15,175 33,622

U.S.A. .... 126

East .. 3,279 2,292

Total 158,949 286,651

This shows that Saskatchewan and Alberta doubled on the previous year's receipts, while Manitoba gave a large increase. From August to the end of November the receipts from Saskatchewan and Alberta were extremely heavy, although the cattle themselves were in a fairly good condition as regards flesh. During October, Manitoba was the heaviest shipping province. A large proportion of Manitoba's cattle came from the southern part of the province, where the crop was more or less poor.

### Cattle Industry in Good Condition

Even considering the 80 per cent. increase in cattle receipts during the past year, the country has not liquidated its cattle. Many points have had to sell more than they might have wished to sell providing the crop had been good. I believe the increase is natural, and we are gradually becoming a great cattle country. This country is large, and the farmers are beginning to realize that to make a good living each year they must not depend on the wheat crop. I believe the cattle industry is on a good foundation and in a most flourishing condition.

The growth of the whole business, and especially the stocker and feeder trade, is remarkable, and shows clearly the great demand for feeding and breeding cattle by our farmers. Western Canada never had such high prices as have been paid for cattle at the recent auction sales. Bulls and female stock have been selling at unheard of prices. Bidding has been keen and spirited. Farmers are realizing that to obtain high prices for marketable stock they must use good sires and breed quality into their herds. Now and after the war it will be the low set, blocky, early maturing kind that will command the high prices. Quality will be the keynote of success. In the next five years it would not be surprising to find the age of the majority of animals marketed change considerably. There will be many more sent to slaughter at a much younger age. The proportion visiting the abattoir at 15 to 20 months old is rapidly increasing.

Most of the really heavy cattle marketed in Western Canada must now be shipped into United States. Our packers buy mostly the medium grades, while the heavy grades are sought by American packers, who have contracts with large hotels and other institutions that call for large cuts of beef. The Kosher or Jew trade takes considerable of this class.

The table below shows the receipts of livestock, excluding horses, of the various grades received at Winnipeg during 1917, with the low, high and average prices of the same. These do not include the through billed stuff which may have gone to United States or Eastern Canada. The totals of these figures gives the total Winnipeg receipts except for those just mentioned:

### Grades, Number, Range of and Average Prices

Grades of Stock.	No. of Head.	Bulk of Sales	Avg. Price
Heavy steers	12,746	625 1,500	983
Butcher steers, 1,000-1,200, good	33,847	675 1,200	928
Butcher steers, 1,000-1,200, common	18,710	550 1,000	804
Butcher steers, 700-1,000, good	17,193	625 1,175	859
Butcher steers, 700-1,000, common	16,445	500 950	721
Butcher heifers, good	2,896	625 1,200	864
Butcher heifers, fair	2,845	575 1,050	761
Butcher heifers, common	644	550 875	656
Butcher cows, good	22,168	475 1,100	739
Butcher cows, fair	27,314	400 875	634



Alberta Cattle on the Chicago Market. American markets pay us best returns for our heavy cattle. Canadian buyers purchase mostly the medium grades.

Bulls, good	3,483	475 1,000	691
Bulls, medium	5,717	375 875	592
Canners and cutters	4,670	225 575	450
Oxen, common	10,916	375 1,200	729
Veal calves, good	12,192	575 1,350	878
Stockers, good	31,933	575 875	719
Stockers, fair	15,608	475 800	619
Feeders, good	20,687	550 1,200	856
Feeders, fair	5,630	500 950	773
Hogs, selects	245,660	1,200 1,860	1,532
Hogs, heavies	12,256	900 1,675	1,300
Hogs, lights	17,289	600 1,700	1,375
Hogs, sows	1,626	800 1,700	1,225
Hogs, stags	1,988	500 1,250	968
Lambs, good	12,923	900 1,575	1,415
Lambs, common	1,029	750 1,425	1,149
Sheep, good	5,828	750 1,450	1,119
Sheep, common	840	300 1,025	828

Hog receipts show an increase over 1916. Quality and finish have been very fair. Farmers are somewhat inclined to change from one breed to another. One breeding period a Yorkshire boar may be used, then a Berkshire, and maybe a Duroc Jersey. This, I think, is bad policy. We are not getting such good loads of straight hogs. A farmer must keep to one type of hogs to get the best results. At the present time, owing to the great war demand for bacon and pork products, the packers are buying anywhere between 150 to 250 pounds as selects. After the war, when trade settles down again, the packers will likely go back to the old system of buying select hogs, and only pay the highest prices for hogs weighing between 170 and 220 pounds.

Our farmers should look at this matter and do their breeding accordingly.

The sheep run has been about the same as last year, but with a slight increase. The quality has been good and the demand keen, not only from the packers but also from the country.

### At the Calgary and Edmonton Yards

During the past year the Alberta stock yards at Calgary have enjoyed a good trade and an increase in the receipts. The livestock industry in the province of Alberta is at present in a very thriving condition. The following figures tell the story:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1917	92,578	127,948	25,231	25,694
1916	71,870	121,568	25,087	23,084

Increase 20,708 6,380 144 2,610

During the year cattle prices have been very steady, with a good advance over last year. The stocker and feeder trade has been excellent, farmers and ranchers being heavy buyers. Out of the 92,578 cattle making the total receipts, 43,146 were beef cattle, leaving 49,432 head, which were returned to the farmer and rancher.

The hog market was good, and owing to the great demand by local and eastern packers prices were practically always firm. Eastern packers purchased about one-half of the hogs on the market.

A stock yard was opened at Edmonton in October, 1916, and during the past year has enjoyed a good run of stock for such a young stock yard. The country around Edmonton is naturally a stock country, and it will no doubt rapidly become a large market. The farmers from the Peace River country have been heavy buyers on the market.

### Receipts at Edmonton for 1917

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1917	31,719	5,149	25,643	3,783

This is a particularly good showing for such a young market, and speaks exceedingly well for the future.

On our three markets in the west the heavy marketing is always during the fall months of the year. A great many of our farmers are new with stock, and while they have shown that they can raise stock profitably, they have yet to learn how to finish stock. This shipping of young stock to all our markets in the fall must stop. The farmers must learn to provide suitable feed so that they may winter their cattle and sell more during the spring months when prices are higher. The great selling in the fall causes serious losses, not only in transit, but at the stock yards. Congestion at the local markets are bound to follow. Embargoes have had to be placed against stock by the railroad companies so as to allow a period in which to relieve the congestion.

### Many Heifers Returned to Country

During the last two years a large number of scrub bulls have been arriving on our markets. There is no pleasanter sight than to see a bunch of old scrubs going on the market for slaughter, making way for animals that are much better breeders.

Last fall a great number of heifers came on the yards, and rather than see these slaughtered or go south, the Livestock Commissioner for Canada offered to pay the freight on heifers that were actually bought in the yards to return west. In the first four weeks under this policy over 2,000 head were returned, 426 going to Manitoba, 1,130 to Saskatchewan, and 450 to Alberta from Winnipeg alone.

In the transportation of stock the first drawback is in the loading of the cars. There is great loss every year through cars not being properly looked after before loading. Cattle and hogs are sometimes badly hammered with sticks. Nails and pieces of board are often protruding in cars. The loss at the abattoirs every year through the useless scoring of hides amounts to a tremendous sum. The majority of the cars arriving in the yards are not properly bedded. There is no excuse for that. There is generally plenty of straw at the shipping

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# Mistress Mavis of Bear's Paw

By Jean Blewett

Illustrated by J. Hubert Beynon

Robert Chalmers died in May, when the world, at least his world—the thousand acres comprising the homestead christened Bear's Paw—was alive with the vivid springtime of southern Alberta. After existing through the long, cold winter, it seemed hard that he should die just when May, the rejuvenator, came singing gaily to her own. But die he did, after a brief illness, and was buried in the big, lonesome God's acre behind the mission-house.

And now it was November, and the hills were bleak, the trees bare and the valleys a tangle of dead trees and leaves.

Within and without the homestead preparations for the coming of one Mavis Chalmers, niece of the dead man and heir-at-law of his possessions, went on with vigor. The Bear's Paw up till this time had known only a man's rule; consequently it stood in need of preparation. To quote Bob Kirkwood, "Twas time the place was emptied of its rubbish and swept and garnished." He laughingly counted himself and his belongings among the rubbish, and fitted up the log cottage known as old Chalmers' "playhouse" as a home for himself until such time as he would shake the dust of the homestead from his feet.

Ten years before, Robert Chalmers, a struggling man then and a lonely, had returned from an Eastern trip, bringing with him a tow-headed, awkward lad of 13 or 14, and announced to all whom it might concern:

"I've taken the youngster to raise; want to feel that in this wild, God-forsaken country there's something human belongs to me."

He had been proud of the boy; sent him away to school, treated him as an indulgent father might treat an only son. In return he had been given a great love, a loyal love, too, for when, after the old man's sudden death, no will could be found, the boldest of Bob's friends dared not rail openly against the carelessness which left the young man a pauper. Bob had the feeling that this Eastern girl was treating him shabbily. Old Robert Chalmers had an aversion to will making. Well and good! It was like a woman to take advantage of an old man's whim and seize a fortune for herself. He did not cherish a trace of resentment, though he had received a blow, and met it like a man. The future might hold worse than the present; but, being an optimist, he refused to believe it possible.

He came out of the Chalmers "playhouse," stood on the path, and surveyed it with an unfriendly eye. Whatever the "playhouse" was in the summer, with vines running riot over it and bachelor buttons blossoming before it, in the gloom of November it looked inexpressibly forlorn. Robert Chalmers had built it years before, stocked it with tools and christened it a workshop. But so keen had been his pleasure in using hammer and nails and saw and plane, so firm his belief that a good mechanic had been lost to the world when he became a farmer, that the Bear's Paw men had dubbed it the "playhouse."

"When I get a fire started it will look cheerier. Pretty well cluttered up inside, but so long as there's room for me, the gun and the setter, I don't mind," he muttered, and started for the house.

Mrs. Kelly, mistress at Scrub Oak, and guardian angel of a neighborhood reaching all the way from Barr-on-Tee to Silver Sails, 60 miles at least, was in the bare sitting room. She had come over ostensibly to break in Emily Lizzie Powderface, the strapping daughter of a Stoney hunter, to the feminine pursuits of sweeping, dusting, baking, etc. Ostensibly, Mrs. Kelly's real errand was to give the big, handsome lad the comfort of her presence, mother him a little—and speak her mind concerning Mavis Chalmers.

While Bob busied himself stowing away his effects, Mrs. Kelly turned her attention to Emily Lizzie. The Indian maiden was not exactly a tractable pupil. She smiled when receiving instructions, smiled when importuned, smiled when rebuked in Mrs. Kelly's most forcible language. Sarcasm which would have routed the ranchmen at Scrub Oak foot and horse left Emily Lizzie still smiling. One thing she could do and did do: she saved Mrs. Kelly from the folly of talking to herself. Poor, poor Bob! This was Mrs. Kelly's theme. Besides being the sworn foe of injustice and oppression of any kind, her big heart was overflowing with pity for Bob, and talk she must.

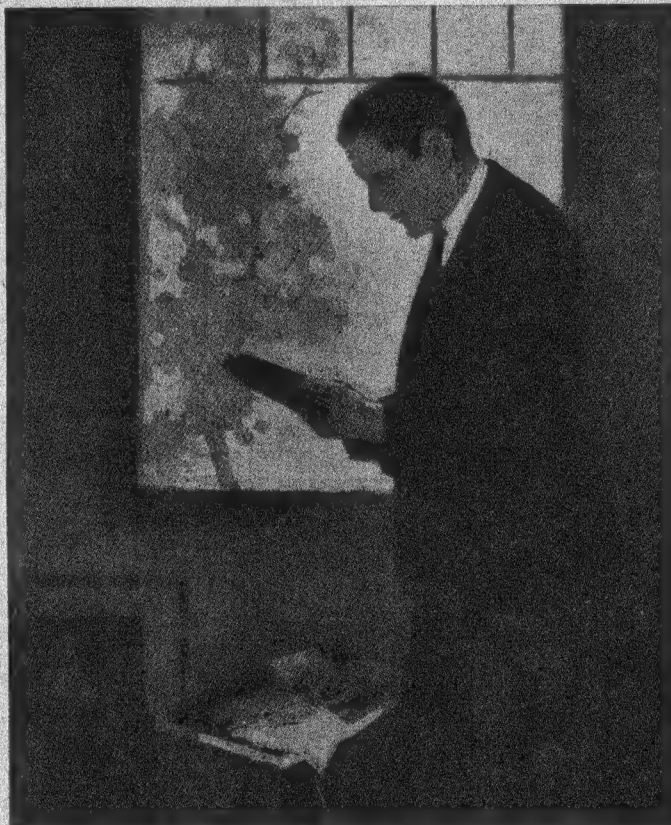
"No will," says the lawyer. And what of it, I'd like to know! balancing herself on a perilous step-ladder made up of a chair, a box and a wooden bucket, and dusting away at a smoky old mirror with might and main. "Sure everyone knows Bob was the only thing in the wurruld that old Chalmers gave a snap o' his fingers for, and that every acre of land and head of cattle was meant for him.

Don't palaver about wills to me." Emily Lizzie continued to smile in the face of all this fierceness.

"When everybody knows a thing, what's the use in setting it down in black and white? 'No will,' says the lawyer, and along comes the girl with her 'next-of-kin' song, and snaps up everything. The shame of it. The burning shame of it! And Bob the kindest, warmest-hearted, the—" She paused to wipe a tear from her cheek with the duster. Emily Lizzie, as unmoved by pathos as by fierceness, patted the red bow on her braids and continued to a simper.

"Do you know what the law is? No, of course you don't, for which be thankful. I'll tell you what it is—a mean, inhuman, heartless thing that doesn't set an atom of store on filial affection, or duty, or love. It's an underhand thing that takes no account of honest intentions, but uses a little act of forgetfulness on a man's part to smash up what that man has worked for and planned for all his born days. That's what the law is."

Unmoved by the other's eloquence and emotion, Emily Lizzie posted herself where she could smile up at her own reflection in the smoky mirror.



At Midsummer an event took place—he came on the last will and testament of Robert Chalmers.

"No," began Mrs. Kelly afresh, "there's no justice or right in it. I've said before and I'll say again—"

"The year's at the spring,  
The day's at the morn,"

sang a glad young voice outside the window. Mrs. Kelly fell silent. Emily Lizzie's smile deepened to a simper.

"The lark's on the wing;  
The snail's on the thorn;  
God's in His heaven—  
All's right with the world."

"I can't think it," muttered Mrs. Kelly.  
"All's right with the world."

The repetition came strong, confident, compelling. Almost unconsciously Mrs. Kelly's eyes lightened. "I s'pose it is. This old world's been pretty well looked after for a considerable time; there's no denying that."

Bob entered the room in time to assist Mrs. Kelly to descend from her perch on the wooden bucket.

"Hello!" he exclaimed. "Think there's not excitement enough without you breaking a leg, eh?" He kept his arm about her ample shoulders and smiled into her still clouded face.

"I'm feeling that bad Bob!" There were tears in her honest blue eyes. "It's a burning shame, as I'd soon tell old man Chalmers if I had him here. Why on earth didn't he make a will, and not have this primp, proud girl—yes, she is proud; you needn't shake your head at me. I've mothered you more years than I care to count, and it makes me mad clean through to see you ousted out of your own. What will you do, poor boy?"

"I wrote," he spoke slowly, "to Miss Chalmers offering to stay on here for a year or two and help run the place. She received the proposition kindly

—result you see in me," making her a deep bow, "the stalwart hired man."

He was but a boy, a big, handsome boy, after all. Perhaps the Providence that looks after fools and children would see to it that he came to no harm. Mrs. Kelly was out of all patience. Not having the heart to scold him, she made a scapegoat of her handmaiden.

"Take that rug out and hang it on the line!" fairly flinging the article in question at the unmoved and unmoving Emily Lizzie. "You're not such a beauty you need stand smirking at yourself in the looking-glass from sunup till sundown. Not," with sudden compunction, "that you can help your looks, poor thing! Here, I'll give you a hand." At the door she turned and called back at an amused Bob:

"Yes, laugh while you can. I see trouble ahead, my boy."

"Let it keep ahead," he laughed. "I'll not chase it hard."

Bob and Mavis met first at the door of the "playhouse." She wore a pink frock, and, in the pale sunshine through which flickered a few flakes of snow, made Bob think of a flower that had either come out too early in the spring or loitered too late in the autumn. She was not his type of girl. She was thin, and there were no dimples showing in cheek or chin, no vivacity in her manner, no warmth in her eyes. Decidedly she was not his type.

"Quiet," he told himself. "A will of her own—proud as Lucifer. Like Mrs. Kelly, I see trouble ahead."

"I came down to have a talk with you, she came in her self-possessed way as they shook hands. "You were away when we arrived yesterday." Bob murmured something about a business engagement at Lethbridge.

"You'll let me speak frankly," she went on. "We ought to understand one another at the start. You look on me as an interloper, of course, but as my lawyer says—"

"Never mind quoting your lawyer," he interrupted "your own opinions are good enough for me."

"It is like this," hurriedly. "I was poor when the news of uncle's death came, poor and dependent, had always been that. You don't know what it meant to me to get possession of this," waving a slender arm vaguely toward the Bear's Paw limits. "When one is little, and weak, and unfit to struggle, poverty becomes a curse. I ought to be above profiting by your loss. Yes, I know that Uncle Chalmers would turn in his grave if he knew that I, instead of you, had his wealth. But I'm mean enough not to care. Money means everything to a woman."

Her grey eyes dropped before something which flashed from his dark ones. "Since you set so high a value on it, 'tis yourself should have it," he said.

"But you will allow me to share with you?" Her voice was eager. "I don't want it all; you must take a part. You have nothing."

"I beg your pardon." He stood up, big and brawny, and stretched out a strong brown hand. "I've the requirements of a first-class hired man."

She looked at him intently. "How strong you are!" she said at length.

"Start in and have a good time," he advised her frankly, "and don't go wasting pity on me. See here, there's nobody wishes you more joy in the Bear's Paw than I do. I only hope your money will bring you everything on earth you think worth while."

"If it does," a sudden flush touching her face, "I will be the happiest girl in the world."

He wondered a little at her vehemence after she had gone. He did not know—how could he?—that Mavis Chalmers was thinking of a man "back East," the clever young lawyer who had looked at her as though he would pay court if his circumstances did not forbid. She was rich now, well worth the winning. He knew it, for had not the business of taking possession been left in his hands? He had spoken of visiting them in the course of a few months, and—well, she was glad and content. He was mercenary; all men were that and most women. She smiled as she walked through the withered and tangled grass covering the path. It was good to have money, plenty of money.

Up in the bare sitting-room the mother of Mavis was saying the same. After the hard years of dependence, to come into all this—why, it was getting one's heart's desire. She beamed on Mrs. Kelly, making ready to depart.

That worthy lady refused to beam back. "I only hope," she said, explosively, "your girl will remember that Bob Kirkwood isn't used to being

Continued on Page 35



## NEW LOCALS ORGANIZED

Among the number of new locals of whose organization we have been glad to hear of late, the following may be mentioned: Huxley No. 763, for whom Jas. E. MacDonald is acting as secretary and which started off with a promising membership already gives evidence of activity and vigorous views; Loyalty No. 764 with an initial membership of 12, for whom T. Hargreaves is acting as secretary; Berry Lake organized by Albert Hudson, who is also secretary, with a membership of 25 including a good proportion of ladies; Northland No. 766, organized by John Ralston of Veteran, starting with a membership of nine, who have appointed James Lee as their secretary-treasurer.

Our old friend D. Buckingham of Stettler rounded up a few lost sheep, as he terms it, and started a union under the name of Warden No. 767, having undertaken to shepherd same in the capacity of secretary. Geo. S. Weger of Lacombe, in addition to presiding over the flourishing Lakeside Union, found time to organize another union to be known as Spring Valley No. 768, beginning with a membership of 14, and with A. V. Randall as secretary.

## Enthusiasm at Gem

The account of the organization at Gem is best given in a letter from which we quote below, and will show what can be done by those in earnest, even when it was impossible at the time for anyone to render assistance from the Central office:

"I was quite disappointed not to have someone to help organize yesterday, but went after it and have a majority of the families in this settlement represented on our roll of members. We made a picnic of it and the neighbors turned out bodily—including the children. The ladies furnished a magnificent spread—dinner does not half express it—and I do not think I ever saw a crowd enjoy themselves in a nicer way, not a suggestion of unpleasantness.

"We have real talent among our members, and enjoyed music equal to any to be found, one of our people being from Chautauqua circuit, also singing and recitations by the school children. Our program was cut short by darkness coming all too quickly. Thirty-five members signed and proceeded to elect J. P. Roger, president; A. L. Fryberger, vice-president and C. C. King, secretary.

"As we were pressed for time we decided to continue the meeting next Saturday at 7 p.m. when many matters will be discussed, representation at the convention among others. We are 22 miles from our shipping point, Brassano, and I think the question of co-operative shipping and buying will be brought up at once. If you have any special information on those questions, I shall be glad to get it. We are starting out with plenty of enthusiasm, perhaps too much. In organizing I explained that they would be called on for another \$1.00 if the resolution for \$2.00 dues passed the convention. I advised them not to join unless they were prepared to be loyal to the organization and what it stands for, also to this local and its officers."

F. A. MORRILL.

Finally, the Walsh Union, organized by Thomas Wood, has appointed C. E. Schultz as secretary. It has a membership of 13, and with every prospect of success.

## SUCCESSFUL YEAR AT VERNON

We have the following gratifying report from P. B. Hooper, secretary of the Vernon Local: "The annual meeting of this local was held in Vernon Schoolhouse on December 19 when the following officers were elected for 1918: Robert Shuler, president; Jack Price, vice-president; P. B. Hooper, secretary-treasurer. The social committees appointed were the same as for 1917, with the exception of the addition of one or two ladies. I am pleased to report a very successful year for the local under the direction of H. B. Hugill, our retiring chairman. The roll at the beginning of the year was 21. The annual meeting saw the local with a membership of 46, seven of these being ladies, and we expect to do even better than this in 1918 with regard to lady membership. We had enlisted all the men in the community with the exception of one individual, but might be able to get 100 per cent. yet.

"The social committee did a lot of good work during the year in giving many

pleasant evenings to people around. We had visitors from a distance of 14 miles. The funds were usually in aid of the Red Cross. The local did some co-operative buying in the spring, such as plow shares, fence posts, wire, cordwood, formaldehyde, etc., but while the value and saving was good, some dissatisfaction was caused by delay in getting the goods. Through the efforts of the local a government bull was brought into the district, and seems to be satisfactory to all concerned. The attendance at the meetings during the year, while it could have been better, was very gratifying to the officers. The majority of the members seem to be heart and soul in sympathy with the U.F.A. and its ideals. Four delegates were elected to represent this union at the convention, the local paying half their expenses."

## VARIED ACTIVITIES AT CARLTON

The following report has been received from H. E. T. Parke, secretary of Carlton Local: "I am pleased to report our union on good standing, and a very good feeling and spirit in the union. While not big we are endeavoring to do our bit toward building up the Association and benefiting humanity. Discussions have been entered into during the year which will eventually result in much good to the community such as rural hospitals, hail insurance, principles of politics, support for the United Grain Growers, co-operation in helping the needy (viz. cropping 70 acres for a wounded soldier, etc.), gathering war funds of various kinds, carrying on a public library (University of Alberta), forming two livestock associations, both horse and cattle, for the improvement of those lines, building and operating a rural telephone line and considerable other work only made possible by the U.F.A.

"We are in good shape financially, the annual audit showing 40 members in good standing and \$350 of cash on hand. We held our annual meeting on December 29, when officers were elected for 1918."

## LONEBUTTE FEE SET AT \$2

Lonebutte was re-organized last March, and held the annual meeting on December 29. The president reviewed the year's work, concluding with a suggestion of an increase in dues from \$1.00 to \$2.00, so as to add to the efficiency of the Central office, which after a good discussion was unanimously agreed to. The retiring president, W. W. Sim, was re-elected, also the secretary, Willard Hall. Our vice-president is J. Higginbottom. The directors now are Messrs. R. Peterkin, D. Matthews, W. H. Cumming, J. B. Robieson, J. R. Eustace and John Anderson, all of whom are pledged to help this local to provide its quota of usefulness.

A report was given by J. Higginbottom, a director of the Hanna Co-operative Exchange, on the method of financing same, share capital stock trade, liabilities, etc., which was much appreciated. Orders for fence posts were taken and prices were given on the new government feeds.

## A GOOD PROGRAM

Geo. Fink, Secretary of Hazel Hill Local Union No. 88, reports as follows: "I am enclosing dues for 10 members for the new year which I received at our Christmas tree. I hope to be able to about double the membership at our next meeting.

"Our celebration was a decided success. The U.F.A. appointed a committee of two to sit in unison with the teacher. There was not a large amount of material for dialogues or plays, so we called upon each U.F.A. member and told them to prepare 'something' with fine results. Our program lasted about two hours and a half, no one expecting it would last nearly so long. There were songs, addresses, stories, jokes, dialogues, music, etc., all jumbled together in a delightful manner. Santa Claus arrived just in time to save the situation. There was a treat for each and all, which expense was defrayed by passing the hat. After that there was dancing, a lunch, and then more dancing. The crowd came from Ponoka, about seven miles away, and from the neighboring locals. Everyone

## Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

seemed to be having a splendid time. The school and especially the teacher came in for the largest share of the credit for the successful evening. May we have as good a time next year."

## NEW U.F.W.A. AT MIRROR

Mrs. Hugh Stevenson reports the organization of a union of the U.F.W.A. at Mirror, and states: "A meeting was held in the library building at Mirror on January 5 when additional members were enlisted and a board of directors appointed. The next meeting is to be held on January 19 at the home of the president, Mrs. H. C. Brewster. Subjects for discussion are 'How can we improve our Rural School?' and 'Home Economy.' Three members were appointed to prepare papers on the former subject and one on the latter. At the last meeting refreshments were served and several members of the men's union came and had tea with us."

This occurs to us as a happy arrangement, calculated to promote good feeling and combined effort between the two unions at Mirror.

E. H. Benner, secretary of Moyerton local, in reporting on their annual meeting and election of officers includes the following paragraph: "Among other items of interest it was decided to increase the membership fee to \$2.00; also to subdivide the district into four sections, with a director in each and have a competition to increase membership." This idea may prove of value to other unions.

## AN OBJECT LESSON IN ORGANIZATION

The need of having an independent farmers' organization was demonstrated with singular clearness during the progress of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association at Perth last week. The question of the price of cheese was up for consideration and it was clearly evident that the rank and file of the dairymen present—at the most representative convention of working dairymen in the history of the organization—were strongly of opinion that this price is not high enough. The price was considered out of proportion alike to cost of production and to the price of other food commodities. This view was formally expressed by resolution on the first day of the convention and, apparently, without serious dissent.

On the second day of the convention, however, two of the three commissioners who handled last year's cheese output for the British Government, which had fixed the price, were present and these more or less directly, and more rather than less, censured those in attendance for passing the resolution. The action taken by the delegates was declared premature, to say the least. Almost at once two or three of the delegates became vocal in support of the views expressed by the members of the Cheese Commission, and it was seriously proposed that the resolution, providing for a conference with the Minister of Agriculture with a view of having prices increased, be withdrawn. For a few minutes it looked as if this would be done and this would have occurred had not a few men like M. N. Empey, of Napanee, trained in independent farmers' movements, commenced to assert themselves.

But why should there have been a thought of withdrawing from a position justly taken? Mainly because the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association is practically maintained by the Ontario Government. An organization so maintained cannot be really independent; there is always fear of antagonizing officials who are continually being appealed to for financial assistance. Farmers will never be in a position to demand and secure their rights until they have an organization, wholly maintained by themselves, to speak for their interests.—W. L. S., in Weekly Sun.

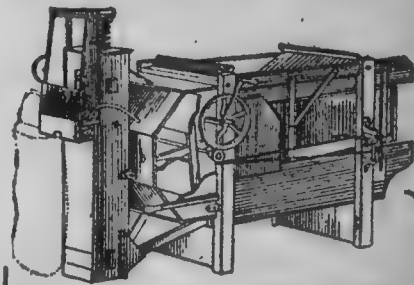
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### GRAIN GROWERS' POSITION (A Series: Continued)

**3. Current Protectionist Propaganda**

The Grain Growers protest against the movement manifest in various quarters to take advantage of special war conditions to advocate and secure increases and extensions of present tariffs. Suave and skilful writers associated with various protected industries are busily employed in creating the impression that war and other conditions have discredited free trade and vindicated the protectionist theory. A writer in a recent volume coolly remarks that "the guns of the great war have blown the theory of free trade, along with many other theories, to atoms," and that "the war has made protection inevitable." The answer to this kind of thing is that the facts are against it. Protection has not stood the test of war. Germany as early as September, 1914, suspended her duties on bread, beans, butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes, cheese, edible fats and margarine. In March, 1915, she suspended duties on fruits, game, arrowroot, sago, tapioca, sugar and yeast. Austria in October, 1914, suspended duties on wheat, speltz, rye, oats, barley, maize, etc. In March and April, 1915, the tariff on cattle and meat was removed, and by October of that year all food taxes were removed. In France the duties on wheat, flour, etc., were suspended in July, 1914, and duties on cattle in September and on fresh meat in October. While some other duties have been reimposed, France still has a large free list, including meat, eggs, butter, barley, maize and potatoes. In Italy import duties on wheat, rye, oats, barley, etc., were reduced from 40 to 60 per cent., and on January 1, 1915, were swept entirely away. France, Spain, Sweden and Norway similar action might be quoted. We believe it to be impossible to place any other interpretation upon these facts than that protection in the experience of all these nations has not been able to stand the strain of war. Yet Canadian protectionists complacently go to Ottawa and demand and secure early in the war an abolition of the free list, so that goods formerly admitted without duty are taxed five or seven and a half per cent., and that similar percentages are

added to rates already levied. If all the money taken out of the pockets of the consumer were secured to the revenue of the country there would be less reason to object—but when it is known that a large proportion will go to swell the profits of certain industries and that it will operate toward excluding entirely the importation of certain commodities, while it adds enormously to the already almost intolerable cost of living, it becomes a menace to our general well-being which must be denounced in the strongest terms. And so far as protectionists are moving toward the plan of meeting the war cost by added imposts on food, the ordinary necessities of the household and the implements necessary for primary production, the Grain Growers must steadfastly and strenuously set themselves in opposition.

#### 4. Taxed Life and Penalized Production

The tariff we have had in Canada for many years taxes personal and family well-being, industrial efficiency and productive powers. It makes it harder for the common man to secure the primal necessities of life. It has long been considered axiomatic in the science of government that the means of securing sufficient maintenance and satisfying conditions of comfort should be made as free as possible; but the tariff takes toll from the materials with which the settler builds his house, from the clothing he wears, and from the food upon his table. In building a house he pays 30 per cent. on brick, 32½ per cent. on lumber, 37½ per cent. on wire doors and windows, 47½ per cent. on window glass, 67½ per cent. on nails. In clothing himself and his family he pays 32½ per cent. on cottons, 37½ per cent. on boots and shoes, 42½ per cent. on underclothing and flannels. In preparing his food his stove is taxed 32½ per cent., his tea kettle, pots and

pans 42½ per cent.; on apples, 90 cents per barrel; oatmeal, 75 cents per hundred; flour, 60 cents per barrel. That is to say, the common man, in providing the commonest necessities of life for himself and his family, is arbitrarily handicapped by the protective system.

It restricts and hinders social well-being and the enjoyment of the essential comforts of personal and family life. It is a system which taxes life itself. The Grain Growers contend that in order to give the working man a chance, whether in town or country, his opportunity to procure food and clothing for himself and his wife and children must be left absolutely free.

Equally to be condemned is the system in that it penalizes the simplest and most elementary forms of labor and of productive activity. If one wishes to plough the soil, his plough is taxed 27½ per cent. If he follows the plough with a harrow or a seed drill or a manure spreader, each pays the same heavy tax. The harness for his horses is taxed 37½ per cent. If he is free to purchase a buggy, government levies 42½ per cent. on its cost. If he has any crop to handle, his hay-loader, potato digger, fanning mill and grain thresher each pays to the tune of 32½ per cent. The man on the land is urged and exhorted to produce, and he is tax-punished from 12½ per cent. to 42½ per cent. for every attempt he makes to follow the suggestion. The Grain Growers urge their steadfast opposition to any system of taxation which makes it harder for the common man to feed and clothe himself and his children and handicaps him in the most elementary attempt at productive effort, and unhesitatingly express the conviction that when such handicap goes to the extent of a tax of from 27½ per cent. to over 40 per cent. it is an outrage which has added largely to the exorbitant cost of commodities during the past few years, and which is absolutely indefensible.

### SPRINGHILL ANNUAL MEETING

Springhill Grain Growers held their annual meeting on January 4. There was a good attendance of the ladies and "the men" and of course a lively and interesting meeting was in order. The discussions were on various matters relating to the farmers' interests. Some of the more important in brief were: To arrange for a community sale sometime soon and to try to get a car load or two of fence posts, and also seed oats and barley and feed oats if required. The results of a discussion on "Why should loans made to the government not be taxed the same as other incomes and revenues" was a resolution in the affirmative.

We are also starting a library, already having a number of good books and are getting a lot more by having the subscriptions to The Guide paid through the association whereby we get a commission which we invest in books. Leslie Poole was appointed librarian.

We have also raised our membership fee to \$2.00. All were of the opinion that \$1.00 was not enough in view of the fact that everything else has gone up but that. All those present paid their membership; some were new members and we have good prospects for more. The new officers for the year are A. J. M. Poole, president; M. H. Jackson, vice-president and W. A. A. Rowe, secretary-treasurer. The directors are Mesdames F. Harper, A. E. Clark and A. J. M. Poole, and Messrs. Chas. Campbell, A. Jackson and G. A. Baker. The delegates to Brandon convention are Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Rev. A. W. Kenner, A. J. M. Poole and Leslie Poole.

Contributed by JOS. V. PEKARY.

### CONTRIBUTION APPRECIATED

The following is an extract from a letter received at the Central office from T. D. Patton, area supervisor, Y.M.C.A.: "Our National Council Military Dept. wish me to convey to you and through you to the members who were present at the recent convention held in Brandon their very hearty thanks and appreciation for the spontaneous and generous subscription of \$567.20. When we requested an opportunity to tell the story of what we are seeking to do for the boys in khaki we had no expectation of making a financial appeal. The result therefore was a surprise and is gratefully acknowledged."



OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION FOR 1918, ELECTED AT BRANDON CONVENTION

Back Row, left to right—W. J. Ford, Benito; F. C. Buckland, Otterburne; Peter Wright, Myrtle; Wm. Milne, Keyes; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; D. A. Innes, Whitewater; F. H. Wiensko, Stonewall. Front Row, left to right—Geo. Gordon, Oak Lake; W. R. Wood, Secretary, Winnipeg; Mrs. J. S. Wood, Oakville; R. C. Hennessy, President, Winnipeg; J. L. Brown, Vice-President, Pilot Mound; R. J. Avison, Dauphin. Directors, P. D. McArthur, Longburn; Rev. R. A. Heay, Dugald; and T. D. Taylor, Minnedosa, are not included.



## GREAT MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The month of February has been decided upon for a great membership campaign in connection with our association. In launching this campaign, H. H. McKinney, superintendent of the organization department has issued a circular from which we extract the following, viz.:

## Make It 60,000

February has been decided upon as the month for our special recruiting campaign, and the last four days will be devoted to a big concerted rally. Our objective for this February drive is 15,000 new members.

The time has come when we must ask our members for more money to carry on this growing work. It is absolutely imperative that our organization department shall have a larger income. It has been urged that our membership fee should be doubled; but I would prefer doubling our membership and thus augmenting our income. Our plan is to ask each member to secure one additional member. This plan is very simple and very easy of accomplishment—if each of you will "do his bit."

If each of our present members (30,000) will secure one new member; or half of them (15,000) will secure two new members; or one tenth of them (3,000) will secure 10 new members, we will have the 30,000 additional members, which we so much need. If this plan is adopted, there is no question but what we can double our membership and do it easily and do it right away. The only question is, are we interested enough to do it? So we have decided to put the situation squarely up to each member and ask you to secure another new member or else pay up another dollar. Any money or contributions thus sent in will be credited to our extension fund. Contributions of more than \$1.00 will, of course, be appreciated.

We believe there are many of our members who value our association so highly that they are willing to invest more of their money as well as more of their time in extending its benefits to others. Here is an opportunity to show how much you think of your own organization. Are you willing to put in another dollar or a little effort to help this organization in a critical time? You want the association to work for you; how much will you do for it?

## Need More Members

Great as is our need for money, our need for more members is much greater. We need more members in order to do the really big things which we are organized to do. Everyone recognizes that there is great strength and influence in large numbers. Think how much more we could accomplish along all lines if we had 60,000 members. When we consider the splendid power of our association, does not every loyal member desire to increase that power and make it more effective for good?

There never was a time when our association was more needed than it is today and at no time in our history was it easier to get new members. It is simply a matter of the members of each local getting out for some real hustling. There is no use in putting this matter off and simply "marking time." Let us all get busy and put a little real live "win-the-war" pep into this February campaign and put this thing across.

Why should not every man of a family take out a membership for his wife and teen-age boys and girls; or encourage them to do it for themselves? The men with families are bound to receive the greatest benefit from the activities of our association. The women are certainly needed in our association and we ought to make a place for our young people and get them in training to carry on this big work in the near future.

## How to Do It

1. Appoint a special membership committee to have charge of this campaign.
2. Hold a big rally meeting and get everybody out.
3. Canvass every man and woman and every teen-age boy and girl in your community, asking them to become members.
4. Write letters and send our printed

matter to them before you make the canvass.

5. Advertise your plans and give them wide publicity. Use the columns of your nearest newspaper, or the one which has the larger circulation in your locality.

6. Offer a prize (say a free life membership) to the man or woman, boy or girl, securing the most new members.

7. Make a special effort to secure women members.

8. Get all your boys and girls over 12 years of age to join.

9. When you have decided on your exact plan of campaign, please notify the Central office. Your methods may help others.

## A Great Opportunity

All over Saskatchewan there are a large number of splendid people who would come into our association, if they knew about it and understood what we are doing. We must make them understand. We need our big conventions, we need our newspaper publicity, but above all we need men and women who will tell their friends and neighbors, and tell them earnestly and enthusiastically, about their own organization and its benefits.

The time is ripe. The opportunity is ours. "Let us go up and possess the land." "Speak to the people that they go forward." Let this month of February—the month in which we will hold the biggest convention in our history—witness a big increase in our membership. Let us get busy on this job at once. Are you with us in this campaign to secure 15,000 new members during February and 30,000 during 1918? Please let us hear from your secretary as soon as you have decided this matter.

H. H. McKINNEY,  
Superintendent of Organization.

## NORTH BATTLEFORD LEADING

District No. 11 convention which met at North Battleford on December 4 and 5 furnished the inspiration for our big recruiting campaign which is being inaugurated for the month of February. It was the address of P. M. McCaffey of Rock Haven on the subject of organization which resulted in the plan of organizing the district, which is likely to have far reaching results. The district director, the district secretary, and the sub-organizers of the district will constitute a committee which will take full charge of organization work in District No. 11 and undertake to double their membership during 1918. The following letter is being sent out to all the secretaries in the district by C. G. Davies, district director, and J. Wesson, secretary.

"The members of the organization committee of District No. 11 are co-operating with the Central office in the special campaign for increased membership during the present year. We want to secure a large number of new members during this special February rally. We feel that the membership of our association is not nearly what it should be and we ask your co-operation in this important effort.

"Is there any reason why you cannot increase your membership very largely during the present year, or even double it or treble it? Our plan is for you to divide the field, which you regard as belonging to your local, into two or more sections and appoint a special committee to canvass all residents in each section. This committee should make a thorough canvass and then report to the local. The secretary of the local should be asked to make a report at least every three months to the secretary of our committee, who will in turn report to the Central office. The secretary of our district will give some proper recognition for the best work done by the different committees of each local. The Central office will also recognize the district which does the best organization work. So far there is only one local in District No. 11 that has every farmer and farmer's wife and farmers' sons and daughters and

hired men on their membership roll. The name of this local is the Drummond Creek G.G.A. But there is nothing to prevent all other locals accomplishing the same result if they will get busy on the job.

"We ask you to bring this matter up at your next meeting and appoint your committees and get them to work. Send the names of your organization committee to Mr. John Wesson, secretary, Maidstone, Sask.; also advise the Central office of what you are doing that they may give your plans publicity and thus encourage other locals. Our district is going to a great deal of expense in this effort and we want the earnest co-operation of every secretary and of every member. Let us each do his share. If you do not hold regular meetings in your local, call a special meeting and give this matter your best attention and let us hear from you."

## Mr. McCaffey's Address

The following is the address of Mr. McCaffey. Mr. McCaffey is the man who has personally canvassed all the men and women of the Rock Haven community until everyone belonging to the Rock Haven field has been lined up in membership.

"Our organization work is discussed to some extent at our district conventions, but generally with very poor results. In the October issue of the Co-operative News there is an article on loyalty which we should all read. It is stated that 'loyalty to a cause is measured in deeds, not in words.' The success of our organization depends on what we do, and not on what we say. At our conventions we have a great deal of talk, but we do not always go back home and do a great deal of work. The result is that our membership is not on the increase.

## More Members Needed

"In 1910 when our farmers went down to Ottawa and stated their case to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, about the first question which he asked of them was, 'What is your membership?' The answer was that it was about 30,000, and now seven years later, we cannot report a larger membership. Why has there been no increase? I answer that it is simply the lack of organized efforts on the part of our members.

"It seems to me sometimes that our efforts are being directed too much from the top and that the rank and file of our members are not doing much. We cannot expect the Central office to do our work for us. We cannot expect the Central secretary or the superintendent of organization to visit every local in this district or in any other district. Their time is well taken up with directing the work at the Central office and in getting out to an occasional meeting. The district director cannot give enough time to this work to get many of our locals visited. We must not depend on any of these officers, but we must depend on our own local workers. We should not ask others to do for us what we should do ourselves. We have members on our roll in every local who have never been guilty of asking a brother farmer to join their association. If they are enthusiastic about it, nobody would be able to guess it. How are we going to overcome this state of affairs and get our members generally to really boost for the association and work for it?

"The plan which I am suggesting for this district has been tried and has succeeded. Our district committee should ascertain from the secretaries how many members they have on January 1, 1918. Then we should set to work and double our membership during this year. Let us set as our objective for February one-half of the number that we expect to secure during the year. But whatever number we decide upon as our objective let each local see to it that all of the available men and women, boys and girls, in the district have an opportunity to join. The time is opportune for this work and all it needs is that we devote ourselves to it, with energy, with enthusiasm and with perseverance. Success is sure to

crown our efforts if we go at it with intelligence and purpose.

## DISTRICT NO. 5 CONVENTION

The annual convention of District No. 5 took place on Wednesday, December 19, in the Presbyterian church, Wolseley, the district director, J. T. Bateman, of Wolseley, presiding. The proceedings opened with the reading of the minutes of the last convention, after which Mr. Bateman delivered his annual address to the delegates.

At the close of Mr. Bateman's address R. J. Campbell, mayor of Wolseley, welcomed the delegates. He said the town of Wolseley was honored by having the convention meet there. He also referred to the influence and great possibilities of the G.G.A. for good in the community, and referred most appreciatively to the district director, Mr. Bateman. In speaking of the greater pork production movement, he gave the delegates the interesting information that there was a likelihood of the town of Wolseley amending its bye-laws so as to allow of a larger number of hogs being raised by the residents.

R. S. McGee, M.L.A., followed with an address on the subject of hog production, in the course of which he said there were from thirty to forty thousand farmers in Saskatchewan who did not keep a hog on the farm. Every farmer could feed some hogs on what otherwise would be wasted. He should certainly raise enough pork to supply his own needs and some besides. In this hour of our national crisis it is not a question of money, but a question of food.

The subject was continued by W. T. Miller, a delegate from the Walpole local, who declared that the government should go much further on this question than they had yet done. "The government," he said, "did not ask munitions manufacturers to produce munitions from patriotic motives apart from the question of good business, and why should they ask farmers to do so? The farmers should not be left at the mercy of the packers and middlemen who controlled the markets in their interests. The government should guarantee the farmer a good market and a reasonable price for his hogs when produced."

Referring to the same subject, A. G. Hawkes, of Percival, vice-president of the association, said if farmers really understood the seriousness of the position which had been created, they would make every effort to produce hogs and cattle which were so greatly needed to prevent the people in the allied countries from starving.

At the close of the discussion of this question the following resolution was proposed and carried unanimously:

That we do all in our power to produce the largest possible amount of pork for our Allies.

Excellent addresses were given by Mrs. Bowen, of Wapella, district director of the Women's Section, and Mrs. John McNaughtan, of Piche, president.

## Many Resolutions Passed

The following resolutions were passed by the convention in addition to the one given above:

Whereas, there is most urgent need for the elimination of all waste of national and personal resources;

And whereas the Union government is in a favorable position to enact reform legislation;

Therefore be it resolved that we urge the government to immediately prohibit the manufacture, importation, exportation and sale of all intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Whereas, in the past a very great deal of speculation has taken place with grain after it has left the farmers' hands, thereby increasing the price to the consumer and consequent loss to the farmer;

Therefore be it resolved that we ask the Dominion government to fix the price of the 1918 crop, and that we are well satisfied with the price set for the 1917 crop.

Whereas the action of the government in recently setting the price of bran and shorts is, we believe, one of the best helps that could be given to

Continued on Page 22



# Rural Municipal Affairs

## THE WEED INSPECTOR

With new councillors assuming the responsibilities of elected representatives of the people the old question of weed inspection is bound to come in for a fair share of consideration.

The newer districts throughout the West have not as yet had to contend with French weed, the Canadian thistle and the Manitoba special favorite known as the perennial sow thistle, and in the case of these weeds an ounce of prevention is worth many thousand dollars worth of cure. Where noxious weeds have established themselves supervision becomes a necessity.

Ample legislation has been provided by the three provincial governments but laws alone will not eradicate weeds, the laws must be administered and enforced. The old-fashioned weed inspector that spent his spare time in patrolling the highways of the district in an ineffective endeavor to locate varieties of weeds that he had never seen personally and with whose habits he was unfamiliar, is a relic. He has outlived his usefulness. It is possible that he was a necessary evil—but he was an evil for all of that. The question of weed control is a matter of education rather than one of coercion. The efficient administration of the Noxious Weeds Act is a matter of organization rather than a question of the application of force. The fact remains, however, that some one must do the work, and in every district there should be some one person whose duty it is to collect and tabulate information and in extreme cases use force. But especially should this person so organize his district that every individual member of the community must become a party to his organization. Every man that travels the highway, every farmer, every child attending school, every local minister should lend a hand, and even itinerant book agents should contribute a quota of information.

And this is not work that can be done by a slipshod farmer as a sideline. It is possible that you have many farmers in your district who would be eminently successful in conducting such a "weed" campaign—but if there be such the amount you can afford to pay will not serve as sufficient inducement to procure their services.

When you consider the matter of the appointment of a weed inspector remember that you are spending the people's money and if you have not sufficient funds to pay for the services of a good man for the entire year take the matter up with the adjoining municipality. Pool your funds and hire the best man you can secure.

You as councillors hold the public moneys in trust. You cannot make an expenditure that will pay as high a percentage rate on the investment as will the amount you pay for the services of an efficient man who will devote all of his time to organization and educational work and one of whose duties will be the administration of the Noxious Weeds Act.

## THE GOPHER PEST

Throughout the prairie portions of the three Western provinces gophers are plentiful and every year hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of crop is destroyed by their persistent invasions. In nearly every district there are individuals that carry on systematic campaigns of extermination but the benefits derived from their efforts are very materially lessened due to the fact that their neighbors have been remiss in the matter of placing poison.

There can be no question but that the gopher problem calls for concerted action on the part of the entire community and a matter that should be regulated by municipal bylaw. Some municipalities pay a bounty for gopher tails and some supply poison free of charge to ratepayers making requisition for same. Both methods are good as far as they go but fail in that they do not make provision for compulsory extermination.

Every municipality infested with these pests should have a bylaw that makes provision for the placing of poison on every quarter section of land in the district and should provide the machinery for enforcing the bylaw. There are but

few municipalities but could save the entire amount of their yearly assessment simply by making provision for the controlling of the gopher pest.

## SEED GRAIN

The business of a rural municipality should be conducted just as is every other business enterprise, and it is a poor business indeed that fails to take reasonable precautions to safeguard its source of revenue. A very large portion of the grain that has been reserved for seed throughout the West when tested for germination has shown very low percentage of healthy germs. In Manitoba especially has the average been so low as to cause considerable apprehension in regard to the supply of seed grain.

The rural municipality in which all grain failed to germinate would find it quite difficult to collect the yearly assessment. On the other hand it is imperative that every acre be made to produce in 1918 to the utmost limit of its ability. Individuals should test their seed grain but they will not do so.

The rural municipality should see that provision is made for the testing of all the seed that will be seeded within its boundaries this spring. This is only a reasonable precaution and is undoubtedly a municipal responsibility. In doing this you will serve your ratepayers well and will render a distinct service to the empire.

## MASTERS OF STRATEGY

There is no one problem that is causing rural municipal councils more trouble than claims for exemption from taxation. The case of the Canada Saskatchewan Land Company is a typical one and is now before the court for adjustment. The following is an accurate account of the facts in connection with the Canada Saskatchewan Land Company's claim and we believe will prove of interest to every rate-payer of a rural municipality.

By an act of the Dominion parliament in 1883 The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company was incorporated. This company was chartered for the building of a line of railway from Regina to Prince Albert, both in Saskatchewan. The road was subsidized by the Dominion parliament with a land grant of ten sections of land for each mile of road constructed with a stipulation that connection must be made between the two points. In passing judgment we must bear in mind that in 1883 the territory along this projected line of railway was uninhabited and practically valueless without transportation facilities.

In 1889 a further contract was entered into by the company and the Dominion government by the provisions of which the government, with a view to assisting the company in the making of financial arrangements that would make possible the completion of the road, agreed to make an annual payment to the company in the amount of \$80,000 for a period of 20 years, in consideration of which the company agreed to furnish the government with certain transport facilities, such as carrying mails, express, etc. There was a further provision in this contract that gave to the government, in case the actual carriage charges were less than combined payments made throughout the period of 20 years a lien on one third of the original grant of land. That is one-third of the acreage of the original grant was to be

retained by the government as collateral to the annual payments.

## Large Acreage Transferred

The company, by the construction of various lines, was eventually entitled to an acreage of land aggregating 1,625,344 acres. Two-thirds of this acreage was selected by the company and formally transferred by the government; the other one-third was retained according to the terms of the contract. The line of railway, in question, was leased, at an early date, to the C.P.R., which operated the road until 1905. In 1905 the lease of the C.P.R. expired and the responsibility for the operating of the line was assumed by the C.N.R. interests. In the meantime the Dominion government was making its annual contribution of \$80,000.

We have no accurate data as to the value of the services rendered by the original company in the way of transport facilities but as on April 30, 1907, there was a balance due the government including accrued interest and after deductions had been made for the above-mentioned services the very tidy sum of \$1,630,408.09. The total acreage earned under the provisions of the original grant to the company and retained by the government as collateral to the advances made was 493,269.34 acres—this land had been selected by the company and the selection was confirmed by an order-in-council bearing date of May 8, 1917.

## A Profitable Proposition

The following is taken verbatim from a report of a committee of the privy council bearing date of July 10, 1907: "The department of the interior reports that the present ruling prices for land in the locality where the lands so selected are situated vary from \$7.50 to \$12.00 per acre." We are not informed as to whether the original recipient of this unusual generosity died or whether new favorites arose that had stronger claims upon those in authority. We do know, however, that the interests of The Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan and Long Lake Railroad and Steamboat Company were formally transferred to the Honorable Wm. Pugsley, Edmund B. Osler, Herbert Carlyle Hammond, and Charles Stephen McInnes."

Quoting further from the above mentioned report "we have the consideration for the transfer being the lien of the government estimated at \$4.00 an acre and certain alleged services previously rendered by the grantees to the company, of apparently trifling value."

We would like to call special attention to the fact that the "sole consideration of this transfer was the government's lien" and to "certain alleged services previously rendered of apparently trifling value." An official recommendation was made at this time that title be issued for any part or parcel of this land upon the payment of the sum of \$5.00 per acre.

There is one other document that has to do with this magnificent transaction. A simple assignment of the interests of the transferees, above mentioned, to the Canada Saskatchewan Land Company. To summarize; The Canada Saskatchewan Land Company, by a simple promise to pay the Dominion government for land at the rate of \$5.00 per acre after it had disposed of the same at a price of from \$7.50 to \$20.00 per acre, came into possession of approximately one-half million acres of first-class agricultural land.

This transaction is of especial interest to this Department by reason of the fact that The Canada Saskatchewan Land

Company have claimed an exemption from all taxation and that there is at the present time charged up on the tax rolls of the rural municipalities, arrears of taxes approximating of \$500,000. We are of the opinion that only "masters of strategy" could have consummated a transaction such as this.

## MUNICIPAL QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Q.—At the sale of school lands held recently in the province of Saskatchewan I purchased two sections of land. Will I have to pay taxes on this land before the date of obtaining title.

S.M.C., Sask.

A.—The Dominion government maintains that unpatented lands held under agreement of sale are not liable to taxation. The provincial statute of the Province of Saskatchewan provides for a tax as against your interest in land held under agreement of sale. In other words if you hold unpatented school land under agreement of sale from the Dominion government your interest in that land is taxable under the provincial statute. This land is not liable to forfeiture or tax sale proceedings, but under the Saskatchewan law the yearly municipal assessments can be collected by distraint of the goods and chattels located upon the property.

Q.—I live on a rented farm. The man who owns the land has not paid the taxes. Can the municipality make me pay them?

A.—If you have chattels located on the property the municipality can distraint upon the chattels and sell same to satisfy the amount of the assessment.

Q.—I do not own any property in this district. Can the municipality make me pay a poll tax.

A.—Yes.

Q.—On October 26, 1916, my homestead was sold for arrears of taxes, when will I have to pay the amount to retain my interest in the property?

J.A.M., Sask.

A.—Under the original act you would have to pay the amount prior to October 26, 1918. Under the amendment of 1917 the council can extend the period in which redemption can be made by one year. If your council has provided for such an extension the land need not be redeemed until October 25, 1919.

Q.—In September of 1917 I had a valuable horse injured in crossing a culvert that was, and had been for some time, in a poor state of repair. I will lose the horse. Can I collect damages from the municipality?

S.J.S., Man.

A.—Yes. Damages can be collected in cases where loss is occasioned by the neglect of council to make repairs.

Q.—Can you tell me where I can secure free gopher poison?

S.E.B., Sask.

A.—Your council has the authority to purchase gopher poison for free distribution. Take the matter up with your reeve or secretary-treasurer.

If we must have a poll tax why not make the employer of labor responsible for payment? He is the man that can collect it with a minimum amount of expense.

Shall we pay alien unskilled labor from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per day when our boys in the trenches are only getting \$1.10? The executive of the Manitoba Union is going to take the matter up with the executives of the associations in Saskatchewan and Alberta with the idea of arriving at a solution. They may or may not solve the problem. Shall we?

From 1906 to 1912 the Saskatchewan government expended on roads, bridges, etc., the sum of \$4,700,000 or about \$784,000 per year.

In the years 1912-13-14 \$6,600,000 was expended or about \$2,200,000 each year.

In 1915-16 only \$1,400,000 was spent or about \$700,000 for each year.

In 1917 there was expended \$823,500.

A total expenditure since the organization of the province of \$13,528,500.

## CONTINUATION OF PRIZE OFFER

For the best article submitted on or before February 15, 1918, entitled, "What Our Council Has Accomplished," we will give a first prize of \$5.00, a second prize of \$3.00, and a third prize of \$2.00.

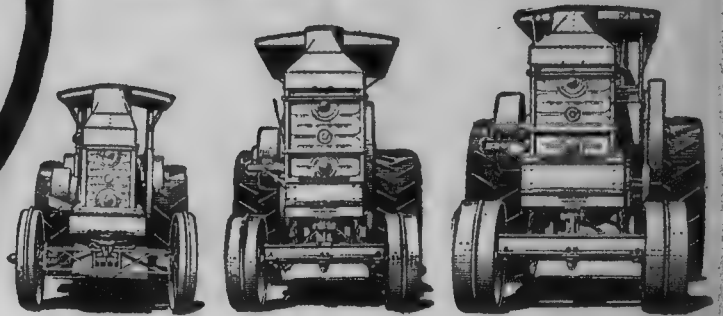
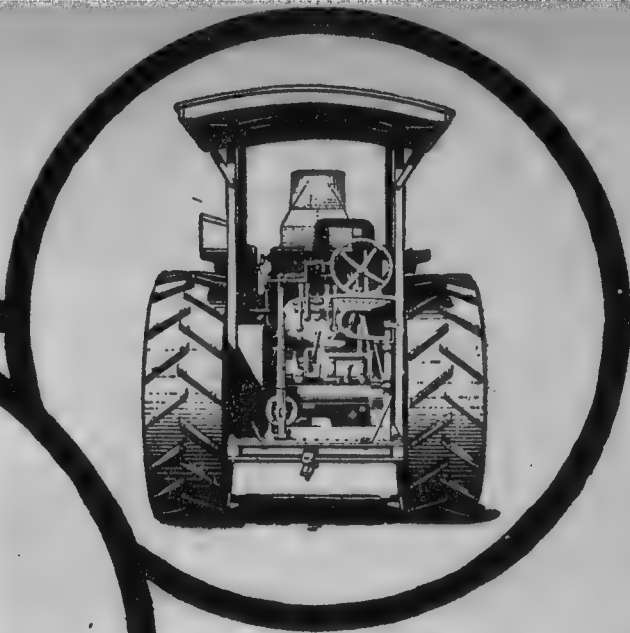
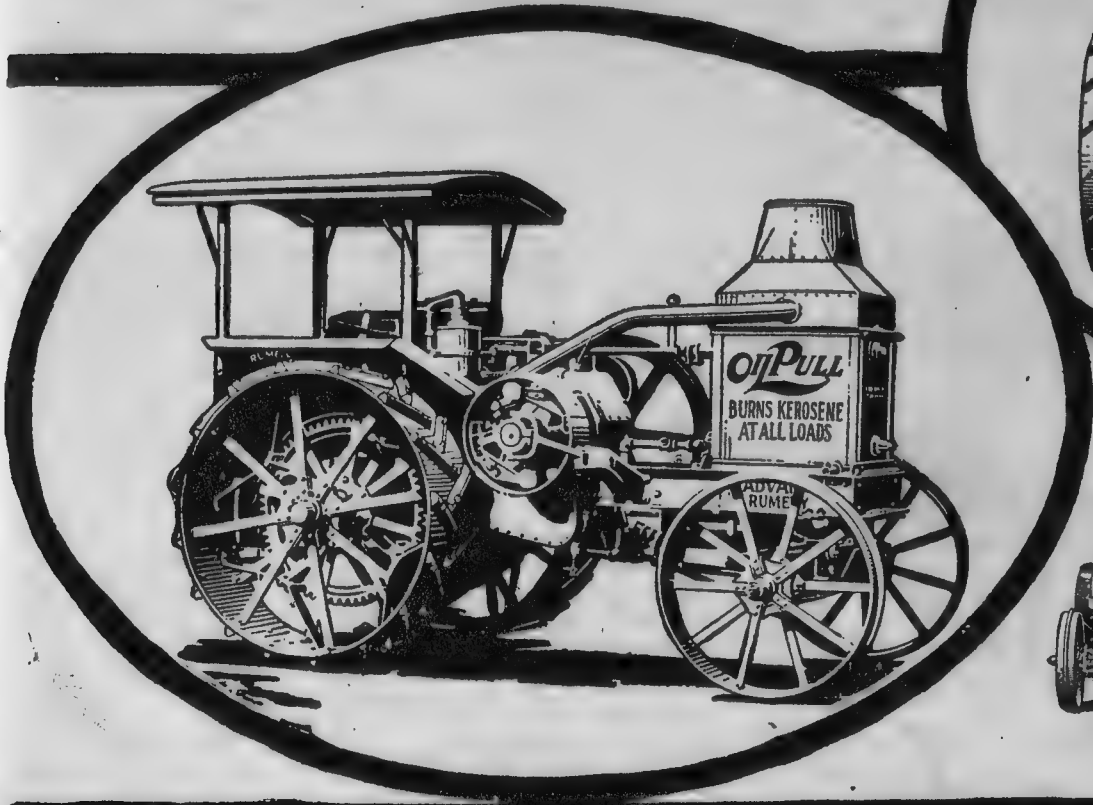
If your council has adopted a progressive policy and accomplished anything worth while tell us about it. Some councils are not doing what they might because they cannot realize what can be accomplished. If your council is doing nothing let us know. A little publicity may stimulate them into activity. You are not only competing for a prize, you are also rendering a distinct service to the public. An hour will do it. Remember this is the age of woman.

Prizes: First, \$5.00; second, \$3.00; third, \$2.00.



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**OilPull**  
TRACTOR  
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**"14-28"**



10-20 H.P.

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A Size OilPull for Your Size Farm.

## Here it is—the same guaranteed OilPull in a smaller size—14-28

That's the first thing you want to know—that the 14-28 is 100% Rumely OilPull. And that is just what it is—a smaller edition of the famous oil burning, oil cooled, OilPull tractor. The *guaranteed* efficient and economical performance on kerosene and lower grade fuel oils—the *automatic* regulation of speed to every change in load—oil cooling system—strength

of construction and long life—ease of handling and simplicity of operation—ability to handle all your drawbar and belt jobs—every good feature that the name OilPull stands for is built into this new, light weight, *big power* 14-28. It answers the plea of farmers in all parts of the United States and Canada —“Give us the same OilPull in a smaller size.”

### —as to fuel

Like every OilPull tractor the 14-28 is *guaranteed in writing* to successfully operate on kerosene, distillates and other low grade oils *at all loads, under all conditions, at any altitude, in any temperature.* It burns the fuel that is *cheapest in your locality.* And it gets *all* the power out of every gallon—no waste—full motor efficiency every minute—no matter what kind of work it is doing. And our *written guarantee* makes it certain—with no time limit whatever.

### —as to design

The 14-28 is light weight—only 8700 lbs. *Lighter than six good horses, it has the pulling power of twelve.* The motor is two-cylinder, horizontal, valve-in-head, designed especially for oil fuel and built in our own shops. Frame and wheel construction is the strongest that can be built—transmission is completely enclosed and running in oil—has Hyatt bearings—is oil cooled—special ignition system for burning oil—positive lubrication and all parts easy of access.

### —as to capacity

We guarantee the 14-28 to pull up to and including 5 fourteen inch plows—on the belt it will handle a 24 to 28 inch cylinder separator, fully equipped. It is made equally efficient on draw-bar or belt by a patented shifting device—the *greatest basic improvement made in tractor construction.* Read about it on page 28 of the 14-28 catalog. Then there is the low platform, full control from the driver's seat, air starter and short turning radius—a real *one-man outfit.*

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# ADVANCE-RUMELY



## Farmers' Financial Directory

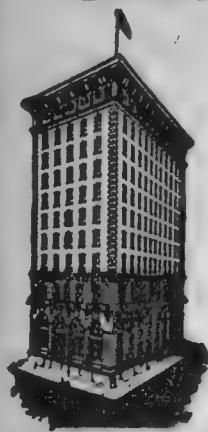
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Did it ever occur to you that the daily cost of \$1,000 Life Insurance from ages 25 to 35 is SIX TO SEVEN CENTS, from ages 25 to 45, SEVEN TO ELEVEN CENTS, from 45 to 65 is SIX-

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We have, as Executors and Administrators of Estates under our care a number of very choice farm properties in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, at prices and on terms that are most attractive. They must be sold to enable the Estates to be wound up and closed.

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If you want a good location and an equally good selection, write us for our lists or to any of our undermentioned branch offices.

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Offices: At Saskatoon, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Vancouver.

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HOW THE SEED GRAIN LIENS ARE  
BEING REPAYED

The Dominion government in 1915 advanced relief to those in western Canada who lost their crops through drought, etc., in 1914. This relief was for furnishing food for settlers, feed for stock, and seed grain for land thoroughly cultivated. The object of the administration in making these advances was twofold.

1. To alleviate the destitute settler, thereby preventing starvation or emigration—the only alternative.

2. To enable farmers to seed every available acre, it being realized that the future of our country depended in a great measure upon the crop.

There was advanced for seed grain \$7,600,000, and for other goods by way of relief and fodder for animals \$4,400,000, making a total of \$12,000,000.

In September, 1915, the Dominion government issued a statement announcing easier conditions for the repayment of these loans. The repayment in full was actually due on January 1st, 1916.

At a conference in Calgary in September, 1916, it was recommended that those farmers who had not discharged their indebtedness should be given until June 30th, 1917, to pay up, and that after that date the holder of a mortgage on their property might pay off the lien and add the amount to the mortgage at the named rate of interest.

The following is an official statement of the seed grain lien situation on September 30th, 1917, published in the Monetary Times Annual for January 4th, 1918:—

1917	Seed grain and fodder.	Relief.	Total.	Changes—Three-month period.
Securities taken .....	\$7,560,760	\$4,748,846	\$12,309,607	
Repayments on principal—				
March 31st .....	3,709,914	1,418,257	5,128,171	
June 30th .....	4,037,006	1,635,261	5,672,267	+ \$544,096
September 30th .....	4,214,340	1,791,387	6,005,727	+ 333,459
Bal. of principal outstanding—				
March 31st .....	3,850,846	3,330,589	7,181,435	
June 30th .....	3,523,754	3,113,585	6,637,339	— 544,096
September 30th .....	3,346,420	2,957,459	6,303,879	— 333,459
Interest payments to—				
March 31st .....	186,871	76,007	262,878	
June 30th .....	216,535	91,591	308,126	+ 45,247
September 30th .....	239,571	105,686	345,258	+ 37,131
Total repayments—				
March 31st .....	3,896,786	1,494,264	5,391,050	
June 30th .....	4,253,541	1,726,853	5,980,394	+ 589,343
September 30th .....	4,453,912	1,897,074	6,350,986	+ 370,591

## AVERAGE VALUES OF FARM LAND

For the whole of Canada the average value of farm land held for agricultural purposes, whether improved or unimproved, and including the value of dwelling-houses, stables and other farm buildings, was approximately \$41 per acre in 1916 as compared with \$40 in 1915. These are the latest figures issued by the census office, Ottawa. The average values by provinces are as follow: Prince Edward Island, \$39; Nova Scotia, \$33.6; New Brunswick, \$29.4; Quebec, \$52; Ontario, \$52.5; Manitoba, \$32; Saskatchewan, \$23; Alberta, \$22; British Columbia, \$118.5. In the last-named province the higher average is due to orcharding and fruit-growing.

## IMMIGRATION INCREASING

Some highly encouraging statistics bearing on immigration into Canada have been made public recently. It is stated by the Department of Immigration at Winnipeg that three and a half times as many immigrants went into Western Canada from the United States in the first nine months of the year as in the corresponding period of 1915, and more than twice as many as in the corresponding period of 1916.

An official statement issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway gives the number of acres sold by the company's land department and the value received in October and in the first ten months of the year. In October, sales showed an increase of about 80 per cent. in acres, and an increase of about 150 per cent. in value, as compared with sales in October a year ago. Increased sales and higher prices for the land tell their own story. The comparisons for October and the ten-month period are worth noting:

	Ten Months to Oct. 31	1917	1916
Acres sold .....	543,160	316,796	
Price paid .....	\$9,527,636	\$4,963,116	

GOOD YEAR FOR BANK OF  
TORONTO

An examination of the balance sheet of the Bank of Toronto shows immediately available assets of \$37,938,500. The total assets are \$84,293,918, an increase of \$11,179,364, equal to more than 15 per cent. over the previous year, a splendid record.

The bank's loans at the end of the fiscal year exceeded \$42,000,000. Deposits total \$63,907,000, an increase of 16.42 per cent. for the year.

The profits for the past year were \$802,920, an increase of \$71,966 over the previous year, from which were paid war tax on circulation \$49,403, patriotic fund and other subscriptions of \$31,200 were made, and the usual contribution of \$25,000 to the officers' pension fund. A dividend of 11 per cent. was paid to the stockholders.

The bank's rest and reserved profits total \$6,555,306, which with the paid-up capital of \$5,000,000 makes the substantial reserve of \$11,555,306.

## BANK OF COMMERCE DOES WELL

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has entered on the second half-century of its service. With assets of over \$344,000,000, deposits of \$276,000,000 and loans in Canada of \$162,000,000, the part it plays in aiding the trade of the country, domestic and foreign is enormous. Its experience last year was satisfactory. Its profits of \$2,637,555, provided for dividends equal to 12 per cent. on the paid-up capital of \$15,000,000, for the heavy special taxes imposed

on the banks, for subscriptions of \$72,800 to various patriotic enterprises, and for the addition of a considerable amount to the balance carried forward, which now stands at \$1,332,074. The statement that the total turnover of money and credits by the bank in 1917 amounted to \$20,000,000,000, suggests that, as in some other lines of commercial enterprise, the satisfactory profits reported are to a considerable extent the result of the great extent of the transactions.

The President in his annual events dealt with the outstanding features of the past fiscal year. For instance, the exports of manufactures amounted to \$487,000,000, an increase of \$237,000,000 over the figure of the preceding twelve months. The record for the current year is likely to be even greater. The banks now hold obligations of the Government of Great Britain amounting to a hundred million dollars, the money having been advanced to pay for war materials. Their advances on treasury bills to the Government of Canada during the year amounted to \$195,000,000.

## RURAL CREDITS IN ALBERTA

Various plans were drafted last year by the Alberta government with a view to giving the farmer his working capital at actual cost, and at the 1917 session of the legislature these took the form of the following acts: (1) The Alberta Farm Loan Act; (2) The Live Stock Encouragement Act; (3) The Alberta Co-operative Credit Act.

The Alberta Farm Loan Act was very attractive to the average farmer, who needed a long-term mortgage loan for ordinary improvements or for the extension of his holdings. To make the act a success, however, investigations had to be made with a view to obtaining a steady supply of money at such a rate that the farmer would make some profit out of his business after he had repaid his principal and met his interest instalments. From the pass-



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- ❑ We have a few extra copies for free distribution.
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Capital (Paid Up) .....\$1,431,200

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### LOANS ON GRAIN

We are prepared to make loans to responsible farmers on the security of threshed grain or against bills of lading.

LOANS MADE AT ALL BRANCHES

Branches Throughout the West.

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ing of the act up to the present time, war financing in Canada and the United States has absorbed all the money that might have been available for this worthy purpose. Little has, therefore, been done in respect to bringing the act into full operation.

The provincial treasury department has, however, done some preliminary work with the object of distributing information and preparing the way so that the organization may be complete and ready for business when sufficient funds are available. In October last, the department had received communications from over 1,200 prospective applicants, 60 of whom specifically stated the amount of their requirements. These averaged approximately \$1,675.

### Live Stock Encouragement Act

Any five or more persons engaged in practical farming in the province of Alberta may, under the provisions of this act, jointly apply to the livestock commissioner for a loan, not to exceed \$500 each, for the purpose of buying cattle. The loan is secured by the joint note of the borrowers, supplemented by the guarantee of the province. The notes may run for a period not to exceed five years, with interest not to exceed 6 per cent. per annum.

By agreement with local banking institutions to provide funds for loans approved under this act, the provincial treasurer had guaranteed to October, 1917, notes amounting to \$250,000.

The total applications to September 30, 1917, may be represented as follows: Completed, 72; rejected or withdrawn, 28; awaiting fees, 84; under investigation, 232; total, 416.

The 84 cases awaiting fees represent approximately \$190,000.

Any person who has made a homestead entry may take advantage of the provisions of the act. It will, therefore, be seen that it supplements the other rural credit legislation by giving the homesteader a chance to enter the field of stock-raising, thereby adding not only to his material prosperity, but to his mental welfare. No one, perhaps, can appreciate more the contentment to be found in the association with animals than the new settler on an isolated homestead.

It is hoped that the progress so far made augurs well for the stability of the cattle industry in Alberta and assures the small farmer of some measure of independence.

### Alberta Co-operative Credit Act

There are difficulties attending the organization of societies under this act, which may be largely attributed to the scattered population and the cosmopolitan nature of the rural communities. A beginning, however, has been made, and, while the past season's operations were all arranged for before the act came into effect, the department has dealt with many enquiries, and has also distributed literature calculated to interest the farmers of the province in the movement. During the present winter, lecturers and organizers are inaugurating and completing the formation of a number of co-operative societies before the spring work of 1918 begins.

One interesting feature noted in the preliminary work of the department is that settlements comprising those foreign peoples who have been associated with similar systems in Europe appear to more readily discern the better communal conditions that will obtain through the operation of the co-operative system in the province of Alberta.—W. V. NEWSON.

### CHANGES IN U.S. FARM LOANS

Important changes in the farm loan bank system are recommended in the first annual report of the United States federal farm loan board just made public. The board recommends that borrowing through farm loan associations be tried for another year before making borrowing more direct, that the maximum which can be loaned to any one borrower be raised from \$10,000 to \$25,000 and that farm loan bonds be issued in denominations of \$20 and \$40, and that Congress authorize the treasury to take up \$100,000,000 of farm loan bonds to counterbalance the withdrawal of foreign and domestic capital from the farm loan field as a consequence of war financing.

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Head Office - Hamilton

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# Fine Showing by Bank of Commerce

## 50th Annual Review Shows Strong Position

### General Manager Points Necessity for Personal Thrift

Sir John Aird in his address to the shareholders of the bank said:

We are crossing the meridian into the second half-century of the Bank's existence and, pausing to look back, we may well feel satisfaction in what has been accomplished in a comparatively short period of time. While we hold second place only among the Canadian banks in the matter of "Total Assets," we may point to our premier position as regards "Current Loans and Discounts in Canada" as an indication of the importance of the share taken by this Bank in the task of providing for the financial requirements of the mercantile community, and of carrying on the daily business of the country. In this connection it is interesting to note that by the year 1912 the current loans and discounts in Canada of this Bank were three times as great as those of all the Canadian banks in the year in which it was founded. We had hoped on this anniversary to announce the increase of the Rest to an amount equal to the paid-up capital of the Bank, and this doubtless would have been accomplished had it not been for the war.

#### A CONSERVATIVE POLICY

We have deemed it wise to follow a specially cautious and conservative policy and to provide during the war even more thoroughly than usual for any element of doubt in the loans and securities of the Bank. The increasingly keen competition in business has resulted in the banks being called upon to perform far greater services for smaller remuneration, so that the increase in the volume of their business is out of proportion to the increase in their profits. Naturally an increased volume of business means a corresponding increase in the provision to be made for doubtful items, while the profits do not provide in a corresponding measure for the relative appropriations. Whenever there is offered a new issue of government securities yielding a higher rate of interest, the market for existing securities is depressed to a corresponding extent and this entails a writing down of all securities on hand. Doubtless when the war is over this downward movement will cease and securities will tend to appreciate in value, so that much of this may be recovered.

#### ADVANCE IN PROFITS

The profits for the year amounted to \$2,637,555, an increase of \$198,000 over the figures of the previous year, but, as we have already pointed out, an increase not at all commensurate with the additional business transacted or the additional responsibility involved. Large advances have been made from time to time to both the Dominion and the Imperial Governments, and these naturally bear low rates of interest. This may be considered as part of our contribution to the cost of the war. We carry forward the large sum of \$1,332,000 at the credit of Profit and Loss account.

#### INCREASED NOTE CIRCULATION

There is again a large increase, amounting to \$4,735,000 in the item of notes of the bank in circulation, nearly double the increase reported last year. As pointed out at the last annual meeting, the principal reasons for the high level of the note circulation are twofold: first, the high level of all prices, and second, the greater business activity caused by the large orders for merchandise and munitions placed in Canada by the Allied Governments. A few years ago it would have been considered most extraordinary that the total note circulation of all the banks should be throughout the year in excess of the total of their paid-up capital. The course of events has thus fully vindicated the foresight of those who devised the provisions of the Bank Act under which the Central Gold Reserves were established, as otherwise there would be today no regular statutory provisions for the additional bank-note currency needed to carry on the business of the country.

#### TWENTY BILLION TURNOVER

The deposits now amount to the very large sum of \$276,000,000, an increase during the year of \$46,529,000. When it is recalled that not until 1901, thirty-four years after the Bank's establishment, did the total deposits equal the amount of this increase, and then only after the taking over of the Bank of British Columbia, the extent of the increase and of the difference in scale in Canadian affairs will be better grasped. We estimate the total turnover of the Bank for the year at twenty thousand million dollars. Needless to say, with the decrease in our trained staff caused by military enlistment, the problem of caring for this vast amount of business does not grow less difficult. The increases in other items of the liabilities do not call for special remark, as they are merely the result of the growth of our business.

#### STRONG CASH RESERVES

Turning to the assets side of the Balance Sheet, we find an increase in our holdings of cash of \$8,361,000, of which \$1,722,000 is in gold and silver coin, \$2,639,000 in Dominion notes and \$4,000,000 in our deposit in the Central Gold Reserves. The last item has already been dealt with. Our cash holdings represent 18.19 per cent. of our deposits and circulation and 17.4 per cent. of our liabilities to the public, from which you will see that we have not deviated from our policy of carrying strong cash reserves in these times of difficulty and uncertainty. The large increases in our holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government Securities and of British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities consist principally of Treasury bills of the Dominion and Imperial Governments. We have continued, as opportunity offered, to realize on our holdings of other securities, and these show a reduction of \$1,618,000. Immediately available assets have increased by \$37,995,000 and now stand at 53.2 per cent. of liabilities to the public. Call Loans are slightly lower than last year, but Current Loans in Canada have increased by \$16,083,000, the net increase in the total of our current loans being \$12,097,000. Total assets have increased by \$55,947,000 or 19.39 per cent.

#### THE ROLL OF HONOR

Of our officers, 1,422 have now taken up arms, or 75 per cent. of our present male staff, exclusive of messengers. We know that we have supplied our full quota, but we are making efforts to release every man physically fit who is called up under the Military Service Act and who can possibly be replaced, and are asking exemption for only a few officers, the length and the character of whose training are such that they cannot be replaced.

With grief mingled with pride, we record a total loss of 153 men killed in action, 69 of whom have made the great sacrifice during the past year. No fewer than 255 have been wounded, many seriously, 7 are missing and 16 are undergoing the hardships of the enemy's prison camps.

#### RAILWAYS A VITAL FACTOR

Probably few people realize how essential to modern business is prompt and reliable railway service, or how the lack of such service invariably means high prices to the consumer. No modern business could continue in operation were the transportation facilities of the country suddenly to be suspended. A full consideration of the relation between delays in transportation and increased cost to the consumer is out of place here, but it may confidently be asserted that promptness and regularity of service are of more importance to business men and to the general public than low freight rates. Unfortunately of late years Government efforts have been directed almost entirely to the reduction of the latter while ignoring altogether the greater importance of the former. The general increase in freight rates recently granted is a step in the right direc-

tion. The pass to which the railways of the United States have been brought in this connection is well described by our New York Agent in the Review of Business Conditions, although since his report was written the United States Government has placed all the railroad lines in the country under the control of a Director-General, to be operated as a single system. Fortunately for the public interest, one of the great Canadian railway systems has not been dependent entirely upon its income from transportation, or the problem here would have become more acute. The cost of operation, that is, of labor, materials and supplies, has risen enormously in recent years, without a corresponding increase in the revenue from transportation. It is not always borne in mind that the development of Canada, and its subsequent increase in wealth and population, would not have been possible without the construction of the railroads, and that the large number of people who have invested in railroad securities have therefore performed a public service of the highest importance. Whatever may have been the motives which prompted the investment, this service still calls for some measure of recognition.

#### NEED OF GREATER THRIFT

And now a few words as to the future. Up to the present the high cost of living, of which we hear so much, has borne heavily on comparatively few. The great majority of Canadians who are not serving in the armed forces of the Empire are employed at high wages in war industries. They have more to spend than they ever had before, and many are spending it. They scorn carefulness and the small economies that must perforce be practised by the inhabitants of less favored countries. But there will come a time when high taxation and uncertainty as to the future will make men hesitate to embark on new enterprises, when there will be double the number of applicants for half the number of jobs, and when food will be still more scarce than it is at present. Only then shall we realize the full effects of the high cost of living. How shall we prepare for that day? The great need of the world will then be abundance of food at reasonable prices, and if we in Canada, by stimulating production, transportation and distribution, are able to supply the nations in abundance, we shall not only have laid broad and deep the foundations of prosperity for ourselves, but shall have earned the gratitude of the nations. We shall have found a way to utilize the services of the unemployed and to lower as far as possible the high cost of living.

#### AFTER THE WAR

The machinery for accomplishing this cannot be created on the spur of the moment, and we must equip ourselves beforehand to cope with the changed conditions which will prevail after the war. We must so co-ordinate the productive forces of the nation that there will be, as it were, the nucleus of an organization already prepared to utilize the labor of the unemployed in the production of food, and in its distribution and transportation to the great markets abroad. The period of strain immediately following the war will pass away in time and normal conditions will again prevail. In order that this trade should be permanently successful under these normal conditions, it must be organized from the beginning with a view to efficiency and placed on a sound economic basis. When we consider what difficulties have been overcome in order to transport fresh meat from Australia, New Zealand and the Argentine through the tropical zone to the markets of Europe, we cannot but believe that the less serious difficulties confronting Canada can be successfully solved. We have millions of acres of productive land, we expect to have an abundance of labor, but we require organization and leadership.

## FARM MANAGEMENT

### FARM SURVEY IN ONTARIO

Mention has been made in this column of the farm survey. The object of such a survey is to analyze the farm business of each farmer in a district and to find by comparison the factors that contribute to the success of the most prosperous. Many surveys of this kind have been conducted in the United States. It has been left to Mr. Lutch, farm superintendent at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, to conduct the first farm survey made in Canada. The investigation was carried on in Peel County, just west of York, in which Toronto is situated. The results found in Caledon township were given out at the recent meeting of the Ontario Experimental Union at Guelph.

Caledon is a fairly typical mixed farming district, with no specialization along any one line. Only three farms out of the 113 covered by the survey carry pure-bred stock, but the average production of crops on 49 of the farms, all for which the figures have been analyzed, was fairly good last year. Wheat on these farms averaged 21 bushels per acre, oats 35, barley 30, mixed grain 36, and potatoes 100 bags per acre.

The average area of productive land on these farms is 111 acres, and the average labor income of the owners \$957. The labor income was what was left after allowing interest on investment, wages for all work done in fields or buildings by hired help, or other members of the family, than the head of the establishment.

#### Larger Farm, Greater Income

Other things being equal, this survey shows that the larger the farm the larger the occupant's labor income. At the same time it shows that the manner in which a farm is handled counts for more than acreage. For example, on 13 of the 49 farms on which crops and stock were below the average, the average labor income was only \$366. On 12 out of the 49 farms where both livestock and crops were above the average, the labor income was \$1,304 per farm. Here was a difference of \$938 in the average labor income of the two groups, and yet the average size of farm in the big earning group was only 14 acres greater than in the low-earning group—116 acres in one case and 102 in the other.

Another important lesson learned from the survey was the importance of livestock as a means to the end of farm profits. On 12 farms averaging 126 acres, where crops were above the average but stock below, the labor income was \$866 per farm. On 12 other farms averaging only 111 acres, where crops were below the average but stock well above the average, labor income was \$1,150. On one farm on which pure-bred cattle and sheep were kept, the labor income was \$3,180. This was a 200 acre farm.

Other things being equal, however, the larger the farm, within certain limits, the greater the labor income. On 16 farms under 80 acres and averaging 72 acres, 16 acres of crops were produced per horse and 44 per man. The average labor income was \$392. On four farms of 180 to 241 acres each, a horse did the work for 25 acres of crop and a man for 68, and the average labor income was \$1,925.

There was a gradual increase in labor income as the farm increased from an average of 72 acres to a maximum of 241. This, however, was in a general farming district. A different showing would probably be made in a section where specialization is the rule.

#### Capital Investment

The average capital investment on farms of under 85 acres was \$7,132; on farms of 86 to 100 acres, \$9,269; on farms of 100 to 124 acres, \$12,653; on farms of 125 to 150 acres, \$14,672; on farms of 150 to 180 acres, \$14,652; and on farms of 180 to 241 acres, \$15,719.

On the largest farm \$4,728 was invested in buildings and equipment, and on the smallest farm \$2,815. Thus the cost of buildings and equipment was relatively greater on the smaller farms, but the difference was not quite as much as might be expected.



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## Humor

"Have any trouble in getting your money back?"

"Not a bit," replied the dissatisfied purchaser. "But I got the worst of it, as usual. The price of the article had jumped so by the time I got back to the store that they made a profit by getting it in stock again."

"Dear Grace: When I gave you that bag three years ago on Christmas I was so fond of it I could hardly bear to part with it. So I thank you most heartily for remembering me this Christmas with my own gift, which I parted with so unselfishly. Cordially yours, Marie Burns."



Disgusted Dealer: H-M-M! If that's the horse I guess I'll take the cow, and if it's the cow I'll take the horse, but if it's both I don't want it.

A certain rector, just before the service, was called to the vestibule to meet a couple who wanted to be married. He explained that there wasn't time for the ceremony then. "But," said he, "if you will be seated I will give you an opportunity at the end of the service for you to come forward, and I will then perform the ceremony."

The couple agreed, and at the proper moment the clergyman said: "Will those who wish to be united in the holy bond of matrimony please come forward?"

Thereupon thirteen women and one man proceeded to the altar.

"Mike."

"Phwat?"

"I was just thinkin'. After we get out of the trenches an' back home again how nice an' peaceful that old boiler-factory will sound to us."

Broke the Eliminator.—"Waiter, bring me two fried eggs, some ham, a cup of coffee and a roll," said the first "commercial."

"Bring me the same," said his friend, "but eliminate the eggs."

"Yessir."

In a moment the waiter came back, leaned confidentially and penitently over the table and whispered:

"We had a bad accident just before we opened this mornin', sir, and the handle of the eliminator got busted off. Will you take yer hegg-fried, same as this 'ere gentleman?"



"Oh, little boy, I wouldn't sit on that snow if I were you!"

"Wouldn't ye? M-M-Maybe your F-Father didn't spank you this M-M-Mornin'."

Little Marie stood in the doorway, one hand on the door-knob. For a moment she gazed at her mother, who was preparing to go out.

"Mother," she said, "do you know what I am going to give you for your birthday when it comes?"

"No, dear," answered the mother. "Please tell me."

"A nice hairpin-tray with gold flowers on it all around," said the little girl.

"But, my dear," exclaimed the mother, "I have a nice one like that already."

"No, you haven't, mother," Marie answered. "I have just dropt it on the floor."

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Winnipeg, Manitoba



# It Pays to Use Registered Seed

Canadian Seed Growers' Association Members Give Instances of Increased Yields

## INCREASED YIELDS ASSURED

There does not seem to be much doubt as to the advisability of using registered seed. We have been growing it for the past six years, and we would not return to the haphazard methods previously in vogue. From our experience in growing registered Marquis wheat we have arrived at the following conclusions. The yield is better than from ordinary seed, ranging from three to five bushels per acre according to the condition of soil and weather. It looks better when in head, is all of the same height and character. It ripens evenly and grades better and yields a greater revenue from the sale of it as seed. Every person who devotes thought and labor in growing such seed seems to me to be a public benefactor. Registered seed is examined by an expert when it is growing and afterwards when it is cleaned and graded up. In addition a sample is sent to the Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers Association at Ottawa, where it undergoes a searching examination and a test for germination. Our wheat for which we have the latest returns germinated 99 per cent.

The germinating power should be kept steadily in view when purchasing seed wheat. Wheat of a low germinating power should be avoided however reasonable the cost may seem.

### Start Right

In starting to grow registered seed one must be absolutely assured of its purity and maintain it so by sowing it on land that is quite free from volunteer grain of any kind. In addition sacks, bins, and mills should be absolutely clean of all other grain and weed seeds otherwise it is capital and labor

wasted. The cost of such seed may deter a few from purchasing it, but even at double the price of milling wheat it seems to us to be the cheapest wheat on the market, when one takes into consideration its first cost and all the knowledge, care and labor that is necessary to maintain its purity and vitality. If one's means are limited, one can start with a small quantity of registered seed, sufficient say to sow half an acre, and with reasonable care and luck he will have sufficient seed within three years for 100 to 130 acres. In this connection however I would impress on growers the necessity of threshing the registered wheat first, and shipping out as milling wheat the produce of any fields that by any possibility may contain volunteer grain of any kind. To any one who can command the time I would strongly recommend them to start in with at least a half acre plot of registered seed for their own benefit, even if they did not wish to sell a bushel of it in the open market for registered seed. D. McVICAR. Man.

## SEVENTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE

From our experience we can verify Mr. Wheeler's statement re increasing the yield five bushels per acre by the use of good seed. In the spring of 1900 we procured through the originators of the C. S. G. A. 20 lbs. of Banner Oats from the experimental farm at Brandon. These were supposed to be the best of this variety that could be got at that time. We grew them according to rules set down by the MacDonald-Robertson Seed Grain Competition which lasted for three years. At the end of this time

we had taken three prizes and were so thoroughly convinced of the benefits that were to be derived from the selection of heads, that we joined the association that was the outgrowth of this competition.

The association sent out men to inspect its members' plots just about the time the grain would be ripening and also to give the members all the assistance they could in regard to the method of selection. In some cases when time permitted they helped new beginners to do their selecting.

In hints that we got from these men and by careful study we soon began to see how it was possible to bring about certain changes that we desired in the grain by eliminating the poor, weak plants and undesirables and choosing only those we thought the best. By further experience we learned that to advance in this work we must have an object in view and work to that end. In this way each year we came a little nearer to our ideal. We not only picked out and grew the best heads and plants already in the grain, but we also improved these by continually selecting the best. We found that we could change the plants in different directions as to earliness; compactness of head or amount and stiffness of straw. We increased the number of spikelets in our oats, increased the size of spikelets and also increased the number of heads to the plant. We also increased the vigor and uniformity of the plants, in this way we got far better returns than from ordinary seed, and while the association allows seed to be registered only for three generations from Elite stock seed, we find that the benefits derived from selection last much longer than this.

### Won in Comparative Tests

After eight years of continuous se-

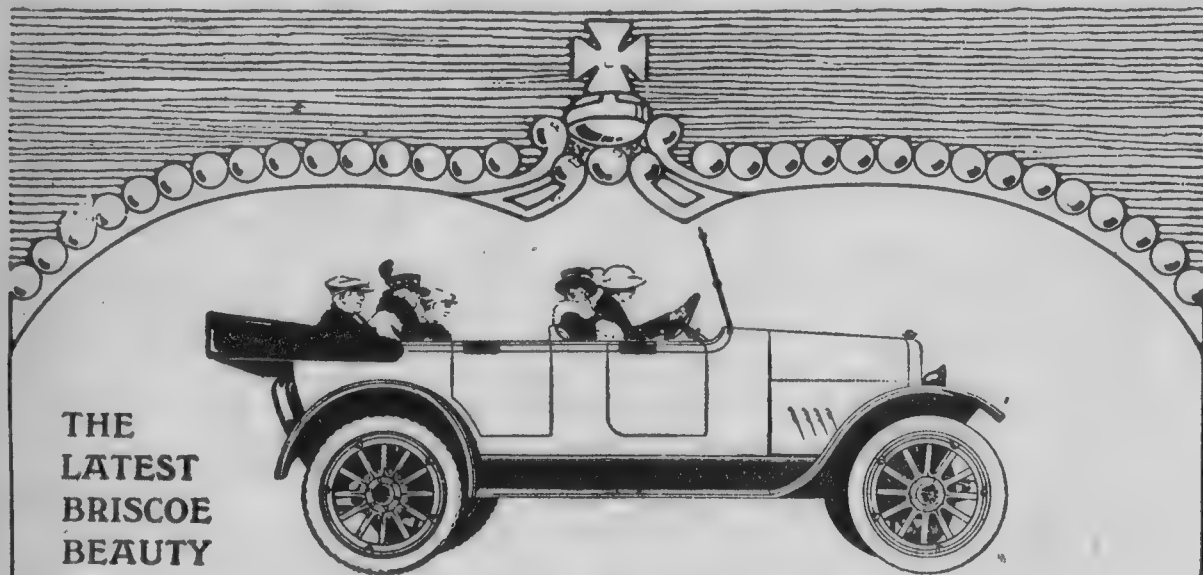
lection on Banner oats, James Murray in 1908 received 20 pounds of our registered seed, and grew it on the Brandon Experimental Farm on a plot alongside and under the same conditions as a plot of originally the same Banner oats, grown under experimental farm conditions, with the result that the selected oats gave a return of 13 bushels and 19 pounds to the acre more and half a ton of straw less to the acre. Also in Ottawa at the Experimental Farm in the same year a plot of our selected oats gave the best returns.

Some of the foremost seed houses early recognized the quality of registered seed, and we had no trouble in disposing of all the good seed we could grow to them. As time went on our oats became more widely known. We had taken several prizes at local and provincial seed fairs, and orders came in from all parts of Canada; also several of the universities in the U. S. sent to us for small quantities. All this went to show that the people were looking for something better in the seed line.

There never was a time in the world's history when it was more imperative that the farmers should use the very best seed they can get, regardless of price. While registered seed may cost double the price of ordinary seed, in the fall when we get the returns we find that it really cost nothing, as with the extra yield only, it will more than pay for itself. In our own district where we have been doing our selecting, a great many of the farmers are using our seed oats. We also find that when carrying on the work of selection or growing good clean seed that it tends to make us more thorough and careful in our other farm operations. This helps a lot in keeping our farms clean and in shape to give us the best returns.

DOW BROS.

Man.



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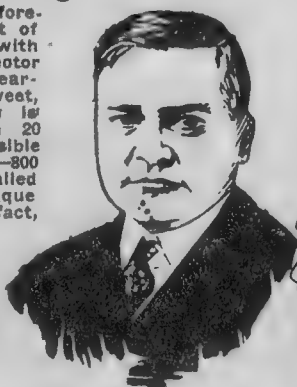
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**BRISCOE**  
THE CAR WITH THE HALF  
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## BARLEY AND OATS

I have been growing and selecting Red Fife and Marquis wheats, Abundance oats and Manchurian barley for a number of years with good success all round. I have found that the yields of oats and barley have been increased and maintained to a greater extent than the wheats. Possibly I have given more time to these varieties of grains, but at any rate I consider that these grains respond more readily and more rapidly to selection.

I was one of the first members of the C. S. G. A. to register two-rowed barley and also six-rowed. I dropped the two-rowed because it was difficult to obtain a market for it. I also changed my first six-rowed variety to Dr. Saunders specially selected Manchurian. This was in 1913, and it has been maintaining a good standard yield and uniformity right along. Though it can hardly be considered a fair average since 1916 was a year of rust and 1917, a year of drought, both of which are not at all favorable to barley, I have obtained an average yield for the five years of 36 bushels 31 lbs. per acre from the main crop, not the selected seed plot which has been considerably better. This was grown under the respective yearly precipitation of: 1913, 15.7 inches; 1914, 12 inches; 1915, 13.1 inches; 1916, 24.6 inches (note that over seven inches of this came after cutting).

In 1917 up to cutting we had 7.2 inches. This is not any wonderful yield, but as a main crop from all kinds of seed beds, it is satisfactory.

With Abundance oats the yields have been more satisfactory. I have reaped an average yield from all kinds of seed beds (without of course counting the yields of the special hand selected seed plot) of 67 bushels 7 1/2 pounds for a period of nine years. This I consider very good, as 67 bushel is a good yield any year. Besides this the oats have never weighed less than 40 pounds per bushel from the thresher, although, I must add my thresher cleans oats considerably better than the average machine. The growing of Red Fife and Marquis wheats has also been very satisfactory. I have grown some great yields of Red Fife.

One very important item outside of increased yields must also be borne in mind. With the use of registered seeds



there is a greater freedom from disease, especially smut. These seeds are selected from the strongest and healthiest plants, and, therefore, less subject to diseases. I have never seen one head of smut in my oats for 15 years; nor has any inspector ever found a head, in any one of the oat plots in any season.

Sask.

## KITCHENER AND MARQUIS

Conditions prevalent in a homesteading community: Erection of fences, planting of shelter belts and evergreens, building operations, scarcity of labor, and the hundred odd jobs that demand attention in the spring and early summer, prevent one from giving the time to the growing of pure seed that it deserves. Reared in the land of the Clydes, shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, we were convinced long ago that "Like begets like" and "Nothing but the best," were good enough mottoes.

A sample of pure early Red Fyfe was secured from Ottawa. We remember how eagerly we watched that first plot, picking out impurities as they appeared. We had a long, cold summer. Then our hopes were dashed to the ground with one night's frost. It certainly was a sad disappointment, yet we had the experience, which is always the best teacher. One thing we learned was the difference in yield and quality between pure seed and the common mixture found on almost every farm. A number of varieties have been tried since and discarded in favor of Marquis and Kitchener wheat.

In the spring of 1916 I secured 10 lbs. Elite stock registered Marquis, 10 lbs. Kitchener wheat, and one bushel of Elite stock Victory oats (which was divided between three of us), from Seager Wheeler, Rosthern. The Marquis and Kitchener were sown side by side in an ideal seed bed on potato land, with the exception that the Marquis was sown a little thicker. It gave one a splendid opportunity of

not shell. As the threshers remarked, it is easier threshed. The berry is a trifle longer and larger than that of the Marquis. Sown on breaking in, 1917, Kitchener yielded 23 bushels per acre, while the Marquis went 21½, a remarkably good crop when the average for the district did not exceed 10 bushels per acre.

These figures clearly demonstrate that it pays to sow clean, pure seed. The initial cost of the grain was more than won in prizes with one sheaf of each variety at the local fair the first season, not to speak of 1917. Then there is the extra value of seed on hand.

We cannot get away from the fact that we are face to face with the most critical period in the history of our empire. It is our duty as farmers, for the sake of humanity and civilization, to produce the maximum yield in 1918. We have never seen so much land in shape for a bumper crop in our locality. The campaign of pure seed initiated by The Guide, the school fairs, prizes won by our boys and girls in judging competitions, the work of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and the influence on agriculture of Seager Wheeler, and his work cannot fail to produce a thousandfold in the years to come.

Alta. DAN STEWART,

DAN STEWART.

## WHEAT, POTATOES AND OATS

I bought some registered wheat in the spring of 1914 and since then have grown a special plot each year from selected heads. The produce of these plots has been registered and increased each year. I feel sure that I get at least two bushels more per acre than I should if using ordinary seed. Farmers to whom I sold seed wheat in the spring of 1917 say they got far better crops from the improved seed. Several of whom I enquired results, said that the difference in the growing crop was very noticeable. The heads were much larger and better filled.

I began to select potatoes in the fall



**Seager Wheeler at Work Selecting on His Seed Plots.**

watching the two varieties very closely. It is difficult to estimate the educational value of a seed plot. The hours spent examining the length, shape and compactness of the head; the length and strength of the straw, as well as the color of chaff; the selection of heads for future seeding; cutting and threshing operations, not to speak of the use of the fanning mill; threshing out the grain in sacks during the winter to ensure purity with the elite stock; all this is rather a tedious job and requires patience and perseverance.

In the beginning of August rust made its appearance first in the Marquis plot, which suffered severely, cutting down the yield. The Kitchener was a grand stand, did not suffer so much from rust, and threshed out away ahead of the Marquis. The result from 10 lbs. Marquis was five bushels, besides five pounds selected from the best heads, while 10 lbs. of Kitchener gave eight bushels and 40 lbs., with 3½ lbs. hand selected. One bushel of Victory oats turned out 115 bushels. Comparing the two varieties in 1916 and 1917, Kitchener outyielded Marquis. The head is more compact, upright, and well filled; the straw longer and stiffer, and it does

of 1910 with the Irish Cobbler, having grown this variety and Rochester Rose for two years, procuring the seed in the first instance from the experimental farm at Indian Head. During these years 1909-10 the yields of these varieties were about the same, but by the year 1913, after selecting the Irish Cobblers on the Canadian Seed Growers' Association plan and just growing the Rochester Rose in the ordinary way, I found that the cobblers were yielding nearly double over the other variety. I then began to select the Rochester Rose in the fall of 1913, now the two varieties are equal in yield again. I have also selected the Ashleaf Kidney potato since 1913 and have greatly improved them.

With oats as I have always found it difficult to get registered seed free from wild oats. My plan for selecting seed oats is to put a large screen in the fanning mill putting the oats through the mill twice, and only using the largest and plumpest grain for seed. I find that I get a larger increase in the case of oats by using the plumpest kernels than with any other grain.

Sask.

# LESLIE'S February Sale of Dependable Furniture

**T**O farmers of the West who are planning to furnish or re-furnish their homes, the **Leslie Sale** is an event of considerable importance. For some time past this old-established house has been catering to a demand from western farm homes for furniture of a higher grade construction and more dependable character than had been obtainable in the past except at prohibitive prices. **Leslie Prices** for furniture of this class are now so little higher than for the cheaper grades that its purchase is a matter of real economy.

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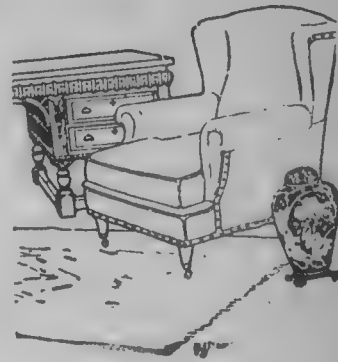
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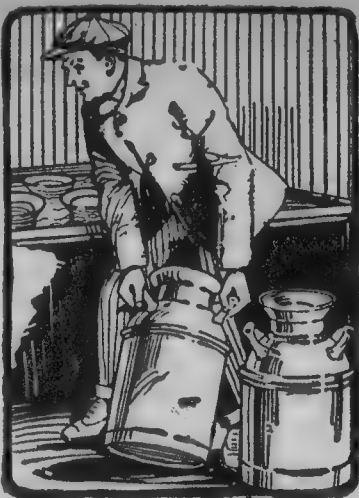
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will put flesh on the poorest, most run-down animal on your farm. We stand back of this guarantee to the extent that we will refund your money if it does not give the desired results when directions are followed. PUT ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC TO THESE TESTS: See if it will increase your milk flow. See if it will improve the condition of run down animals. See if it enables you to market pigs a month earlier. We know it does all these things. We ask you to try it—and benefit by its use. Sold by dealers everywhere in large and small packages.



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In connection with feeding and properly caring for stock, especially in the cold winter months, is to see that the stock is given water warmed to a medium temperature.

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Will last a life-time.

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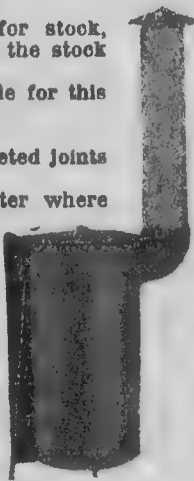
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Pure-Bred Shorthorn Bulls are in universal demand in every country in the world—a fact worth considering if you expect to establish a pure-bred herd or to purchase a bull for the production of commercial cattle.

W. A. DRYDEN, President, Brooklin, Ont. H. M. PETTIT, Secretary, Freeman, Ont.

## Saskatchewan

Continued from Page 13

encourage hog production, therefore be it resolved that we heartily approve of the action of the government in doing this.

Whereas, at the present time farm help is very scarce; and whereas we are urged on all sides as farmers to increase our production both of grain and stock so that our Allies may be able to successfully prosecute the war; and whereas much of labor left for help on farms is alien, and is demanding exorbitant wages;

Therefore be it resolved that we ask the Dominion government to set a maximum wage for labor, and that a heavy penalty be imposed upon employer and employee for infringement of the same, and that we impress upon the government the necessity of appointing a labor controller with wide powers so that the available labor of our country may be judiciously employed.

The above resolution is one of many sent in from different associations on the farm labor question.

### Election of Officers

J. T. Bateman was re-elected district director, and C. Bray district secretary, while the following were elected sub-organizers, viz.: W. T. Miller, Walpole; Frank Burrill, Indian Head; T. H. Bray, Qu'Appelle; and E. W. Thomas, Grenfell. The sub-organizers intend to form themselves into a committee with the object of undertaking a thorough organization of the district. A special membership campaign will be organized, each local being asked to make a canvass of all farmers in the vicinity with a view to inducing them to join the association. A very large increase in membership during the coming year is looked for as a consequence.

At the evening session the speakers were J. A. Maharg, president of the association; A. G. Hawkes, vice-president; and H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization. Mr. Maharg congratulated the farmers of Saskatchewan on the political situation, saying that he believed that Western Canada had never had so favorable a prospect of securing beneficial legislation as at the present time. The convention closed with the singing of the national anthem, the opinion being expressed that the meetings had been a great success.

## Livestock Trade in 1917

Continued from Page 9

points. When such a car comes 500 or 600 miles, the stock is in bad shape. The shrinkage on them is altogether too great. Many cars are loaded without partitions, i.e., hogs are loaded with cattle, and by the time they arrive at the yards many are bruised, and money is lost on them. A lot of damage is annually done by horned cattle. Cattle should be dehorned. They sell for more money and they are more easily fed and are more contented. This is something worthy of most serious consideration.

A question which is constantly developing in importance is that of shipping days at country points. At the Winnipeg yards most of the C.P.R. trains pull in on Wednesday, and most of the C.N.R. trains on Thursday. That means all the cattle from the west come in in two days, and it means much congestion on these yards. In the fall of the year the volume of livestock marketed has been growing so rapidly that I think it might be possible for the railways to have two shipping days instead of one day, and move the livestock down at a more rapid rate. There is a real shortage of stock cars on the railways. This problem will likely loom more seriously next year than before. It might also be possible to have information at stock yards as to the movement of cars. In the United States the Bureau of Markets issues a statement showing the number of cars moving out of each division in the United States each day. This has a tendency to keep shipping better equalized.

### The Future Livestock Trade

The livestock situation of the world, having in mind the great shortage of

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**FULLY GUARANTEED CREAM SEPARATOR**

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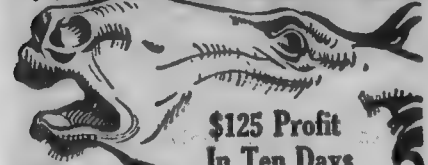
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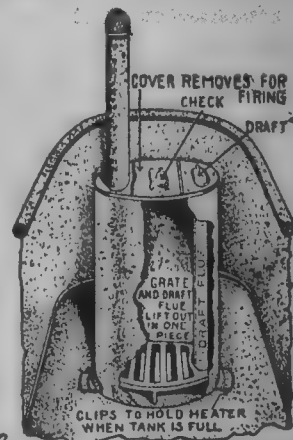
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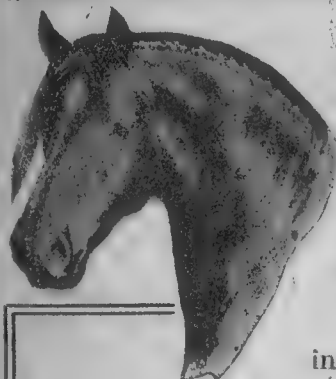
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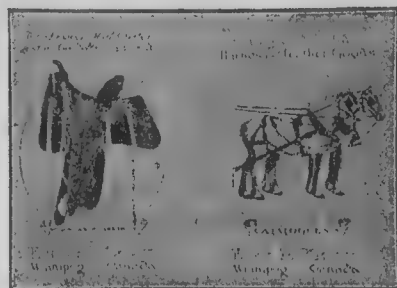
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### HORSE MEAT AS FOOD

The National Association of Stallion Registration boards, of United States, at its Chicago meeting in December went on record as favoring the use of horse meat as human food and passed resolutions requesting the United States bureau of animal industry to provide suitable inspection of horse meat at the principal markets.

It was brought out in the discussion

at the meeting that there are in a half dozen northwestern states several hundred thousand head of horses which weigh less than one thousand pounds and have little market value, even for army purposes. On this fact and the fact that there are probably 10,000,000 people in the United States who have come from countries in which the use of horse flesh as human food is common or whose parents came from such countries, the association based its action.

## Manitoba Breeders' Meet

Annual Meetings at Brandon—Sheep Breeders Discuss Embargo and Company

The annual meetings of the Manitoba Livestock Breeders' Association held during the first week in January in Brandon were among the most successful ever held in the province. The attendance at all of them was large and the discussions enthusiastic. This was particularly true of the Sheep Breeders' Association which accomplished more than probably any other annual meeting of this association and which was decidedly the liveliest of all the meetings this year. A good program of addresses had been arranged and many of these were given. Some, however, of those who were to speak were not able to be present which detracted somewhat from the arrangements. The various associations showed themselves to be in a splendid financial position. A regrettable feature at all of them was the absence of W. I. Smale, secretary. Mr. Smale has been in the hospital in Winnipeg for some time, but his condition is gradually improving. Expressions of regret were forwarded to him.

### To Hold Sale of Females

The main discussion in the cattle breeders' meeting centered around the annual bull sale. It was the general consensus of opinion that the number of bulls should not necessarily be limited that are offered for sale but that they should be closely culled for quality in order that the standard of the sale may be strictly high. It was suggested that a sale of females be held at the same time as that of bulls, during the spring show. A lot of discussion arose as to the wisdom of allowing owners to withdraw animals offered for sale if the price bid was below that which the owner thought he could receive. The general impression was that such a procedure would very seriously harm the success of the sale. There should be an up set price and beyond that price it should be necessary for owners to sell everything they offered. Various members thought this price should be from \$100 to \$150. A resolution was passed asking that a sale of selected females be held at the time of the bull sale.

An able discussion of the stocker and feeder problem was given by Dan Johnson, representative of the Dominion Department of Agriculture on the Union Stock Yards, Winnipeg. Mr. Johnson gave interesting statistics on the number of stockers and feeders which had been taken back on to the farms of Manitoba during the last two years. Manitoba farmers were just beginning to appreciate that they had at their own door one of the greatest stocker and feeder markets to be found anywhere. The possibilities for the feeding of cattle in Manitoba, he believed could not be excelled anywhere in Canada, and in few if any places in North America. Stockers and feeders are collected in Winnipeg from all over the West and offer a large selection to choose from. Freight rates are low to Manitoba points. There is generally plenty of feed and cattle do splendidly in this province during the winter. He outlined the assistance given this work by the Department of Agriculture during the last two years and the influence which it had upon the movement.

Dr. C. B. McGillvray, Dominion Veterinary Inspector for Manitoba gave an interesting address on the cause and prevention of black leg. This subject has been discussed in The Guide frequently and will be taken up again before spring in these columns. He referred to certain districts where the disease is much more prevalent than in others. Between the lakes south to the C.P.R., from Emerson east to Sprague, from near Whitemouth to Beaver and north Dauphin and Roblin districts were some of the affected areas.

Officers of the Cattle Breeders' Association were elected as follows:—President, W. H. English, Harding; vice-president, Jos. Chapman, Hayfield; directors, J. Adamson, Gladstone; James Duthie, Hartney; J. R. Hume, Souris; J. A. Barron, Carberry.

### To Hold Sale of Sows

The main discussions in the swine breeders' meeting were in regard to the

holding of a sale of sows at the spring show in March, and the question of hog feed. It developed during the former discussion that a number of men had bred more sows than they believe they can continue to feed with their progeny next spring and summer and that they will be glad to sell a number of these to others. Consequently on the suggestion by letter of secretary Smale, it was decided that a sale of sows during the spring show would be held. Sows contributed may be either pure-bred or grade, but they must be guaranteed safely in pig. It was also decided to hold a fall sale of pure-bred males and females at the time of the annual fall sheep sale. The details of both of these were left with the executive.

The discussion on feed showed that millers have not been selling bran and shorts at the prices fixed by the food controller. It has often been very difficult to get these feeds at all, and some direct charges of serious deterioration in the quality of both bran and shorts were made. Shorts which previously contained a considerable percentage of low grade flour now is distinctly coarse and cannot get the gains in feeding that could be secured with the shorts sold two months ago. A committee was appointed to take this matter up with the food controller.

### Feeding Hogs at the College

An interesting address on hog feeding was that by W. Burns of the Swine Department of the Agricultural College. Good profits had been made on tests carried out recently even at the high price of feed. He, himself, could look after 300 hogs. They were using wheat screenings (60 to 65 per cent. wheat, 25 per cent. wild buckwheat, three to five per cent. oats, a trace of flax and a few weed seeds), garbage and five per cent. tankage. This tankage is worth \$60 per ton. The old sows sleep in a straw pile and young sows in A shaped cots, coming in the hog-house twice a day to eat.

One of the most important addresses of the convention was given by the president, Andrew Graham, in opening the swine breeders' meeting. Mr. Graham dealt briefly but effectively with the development of conditions in the swine industry since the opening of the war and with the great need which exists today for a larger number of hogs on the farms of Western Canada. He emphasized the necessity of everyone realizing that greater sacrifices may need to be made for a successful conclusion of the war.

The financial statement of the Swine Breeders' Association showed it to be in a most flourishing condition and on this account it was decided that unless such a large amount of new work was started to during the coming year as to make it necessary, that no grant would be asked for from the provincial government. The executive, however, was not to hesitate to ask for this if they felt they could use it to good advantage for the work of the association. The executive had already pledged \$300.00 to the extension department of the Department of Agriculture to be used as premiums in connection with the boys' and girls' clubs to stimulate hog production. This was approved by the meeting. Officers for 1918 were elected as follows:—President, John Strachan, Pope; vice-president, David Agnew, Douglas; directors, J. B. McKillican, Brandon; I. T. McPhail, Brandon; F. H. Wieneke, Stonewall; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy.

### McGillvray on Hog Diseases

A most instructive and practical address was given by Dr. McGillvray on ailments of swine. Dr. McGillvray dealt with the cystic condition in hogs most common in foreign settlements in Western Canada and which sometimes affects humans eating the pork. Scotiness, ricketts, mumps, rheumatism, hairless pigs, cholera and apoplexy were other diseases dealt with by Dr. McGillvray. For ricketts he suggested feeding a percentage of digested tankage, especially to small pigs to help



balance up their rations and furnish them with more bone and muscle forming material. For rheumatism the pig should be taken off cement floors and fed a spoonful of bicarbonate of soda and a spoonful of globers salts in the feed daily for a while.

Hairless pig is an affection similar to goitre in young lambs. It is the result of an interference in the development of the thyroid gland and has been very common in the state of Montana where considerable investigation work has been carried on in connection with it. The best results have been secured by feeding some iodine. Iodine crystals dissolved in water of which less than half a teaspoonful given daily during the period of pregnancy would tend to help this condition very much. There are certain districts throughout Western Canada known as goitrous districts. It is hard to account for these as they are some times found even in the best limestone formation. This is true in the districts around East Selkirk and Rosser, Man.

In dealing with hog cholera, which has been discussed in these columns previously by Dr. McGillivray, he referred to the possibility of municipalities allowing the feeding of garbage to hogs, and did not believe that the danger of serious outbreaks from this cause would be as great as it has been in the past. Previous outbreaks have usually resulted from small bits of meat affected by cholera being eaten by hogs. At the present time there is not so much of this going to waste, and by thorough cooking in steam boilers, over which there would be some inspection, this trouble could be overcome to a great extent.

#### Hope to Hold Sale of Grade Horses

The most important thing accomplished by the Horse Breeders at their annual meeting was a recommendation to the executive that two horse sales be held during the winter fair, one on Friday, March 9, of pure-bred males and females, and one of grade horses on March 10. It was the general opinion of the meeting that greater effort should be put forth to encourage the public sales of grade horses. This would go far toward improving the quality of these horses, and particularly the fitting of them. At the present time the horses of Manitoba are not properly fitted for sale. W. Elder, horse buyer, of Brandon, had driven with an auto for three weeks this fall, and only got 17 horses. He paid \$165 for one horse which, had he been properly fitted, was worth \$275. Farmers, he maintained, do not fit these horses properly for sale. If more fed their horses in the fall and winter instead of turning them out, they would be much better off.

An interesting paper on Stallion Clubs was sent to the meeting by James McKirdy, of Napinka. John Graham said that these clubs were taking very rapidly in Saskatchewan. He thought that the inspection of stallions should be tightened up, and none but good horses allowed, although at the present time there was scarcely enough good horses to go around.

The question of having horses examined by local vets. for enrolment was brought up, but it was not well received at all by the meeting. The result of the present system was much superior.

Officers were elected for next year as follows: President, Freeman Rice, Binacarth; vice-president, W. I. Elder, Brandon; directors, Wm. McKirdy, Napinka; Duncan Cameron, Gilbert Plains; John Wishart, Portage la Prairie; Dr. Leslie, Melita.

#### Protest Against Any Wool Embargo

The liveliest discussion of the two days' meeting took place during the sheep breeders' annual. The probability of the placing of an embargo on Canadian wool, prohibiting its exportation to the United States, was the immediate provoker of this discussion. It was charged that Eastern Canadian manufacturers by manipulation were now doing their utmost to have the export of Canadian wool prohibited. This would place the whole Canadian supply next spring in their hands. Practically 70 per cent. of the Canadian wool is of combing length and

can only be marketed to the best advantage in United States, as Canadian manufacturers have no means whatever of handling this wool. Previously, when an embargo was placed on Canadian wool, the price had immediately dropped 10c, and when the embargo was removed the price shot back again to where it was originally. Farmers who had been getting 26c a lb. for their wool got 15c. Now the manufacturers want this embargo on again. At present there is not enough wool in United States to equip the American troops. Many of these are being equipped in Great Britain.

The whole situation was ably explained by Colonel R. McEwen, president of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, who came from London, Ont., to address the meeting. After a full discussion, in which the representatives of the Saskatchewan Government gave their experience in marketing wool in United States and the work of the Manitoba department in marketing last summer was covered by Mr. Evans, of the department of agriculture, a resolution demanding that no embargo be placed on Canadian wool was unanimously passed.

#### McEwen Proposes Company be Formed

Colonel McEwen also laid before the meeting a proposal for the better marketing of Canadian wool. He was unable to go into details, but suggested that a joint stock company or a co-operative company, if such would serve the same purpose, should be formed in which sheep breeders and sheep breeders' associations should take stock. This company would act as a selling agency. A central warehouse such as is now operated at the present time in Toronto might be run by the company, in which the wool sent to it would be graded and would be shipped out to

various manufacturers as they required it.

Such a company should be able to secure proper financial backing from the bank, and would not be under the obligation of having to sell the wool at certain periods to large combinations of wool buyers. If the present co-operation in marketing wool was good, a Dominion-wide co-operation would be better. Capital stock of \$250,000 was suggested, and the directors would be appointed from the various organizations in proportion to the product handled. Three representatives were chosen from the Sheep Breeders' Association to consider this whole matter during the stock breeders' meetings at Toronto early in February.

#### Evans Tells Marketing Experience

A history of the marketing of Manitoba's wool crop through the department of agriculture last summer was given by Jas. Evans, of the department. Mr. Evans maintained that he had great difficulty in getting much of this wool into the department's hands in time for proper marketing. A large number of the members of the association did not give the support which they should have given, and out of some 400 shipments handled only 20 came from members of the Sheep Breeders' Association. He circularized all the United States manufacturers, and had no tenders whatever from Canadian manufacturers. It was finally disposed of at an average price of 58 cents a pound.

W. W. Thompson, of the co-operative branch of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, gave a history of the marketing of wool in Saskatchewan during last summer. The Saskatchewan department sold their wools through the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company of Chicago. Not a single bid

has been received by the Saskatchewan department from Canadian manufacturers. Mr. Thompson maintained that Canadian dealers had made money previously by re-selling Canadian combing wool to United States dealers because they themselves were unable to comb them. Over two-thirds of the wool was sold this year at 68 cents. An advance of 30 cents a pound was made to the growers, but the final settlement for all the wool was not made until December 1st. Growers, apparently, were satisfied with this, for out of 625 marketing their wool in this way, only 30 had asked for any further advance over that given when the wool was first shipped to the department. The average price received for this wool was 65.01 cents per pound. The expense of marketing totalled 4 1-3 cent per pound, which left a net return of 60 2-3 cents per pound to Saskatchewan wool growers. The American house marketing this wool said that the wool from Western Canada compared very favorably with the wool from Western United States.

The president of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association was present, and emphasized the value of co-operation in marketing wool. He was impressed with the lack of interest of Canadian manufacturers in Canadian wool. He stated that J. W. Stark, of Edmonton, in selling the wool for the association at Edmonton, had sent out thirty telegrams to Canadian manufacturers, but had not received a single reply from any of them. Very strong resolutions dealing with this embargo was passed by the Saskatchewan wool growers at their recent annual meeting.

Various charges of collusion between the manufacturers in the buying of Canadian wools were made, the best evidence of this being contributed by

Continued on Page 28

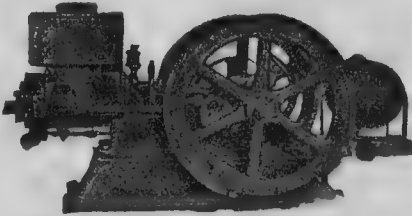
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## Better Farming Club

More Letters from The Guide Seed Fair Winners

### WILL BE BACK ANOTHER YEAR

We are greatly pleased with the result of our first experiment in growing registered wheat. Owing to the amount of other work one has to do on a quarter section of brush land, when alone, it was impossible to take more than passing care of our seed plot. We planted the seed on land which grew a crop of potatoes in 1916. After discing and packing with a plank drag, we put the seed in on May 5. We cut the crop and threshed it the same as the general crop. As to the yield, it is rather hard to make a just estimate, as the poultry and the handling of sheaves caused quite a loss. However, we threshed eight bushels of wheat from the 20 pounds of seed received from The Guide. This will give us enough seed for four acres in the spring. We put the prize-winning sample through the fanning mill five times, there being some cracked wheat left in it. We had to pick the lot by hand (rather pleasant hours spent by lamplight). We find that prize money, though much appreciated, cannot compare in value to the education received in pure seed production.

Given fair weather conditions, the other competitors will have to produce a very high grade sample, to keep us down to ninth place another year.

J. E. OUELLET.

Canwood, Sask.

### A GIRL GRAIN GROWER

I was very pleased to receive fifth prize for Marquis wheat at The Guide Seed Fair. This



MABEL S. ORCHARD

wheat was grown on summerfallow, one half acre, and was sown in a large field containing Marquis wheat. The plot was separated from the other wheat by a space one and a half feet wide.

The land was well harrowed before sowing. Had it not been frozen down when two inches high, it would have been harrowed when three or four inches in height. Marquis wheat does not withstand the frost as well as the Red Fife here, and I think harrowing would not have improved it.

The very dry summer, following the frost, caused the straw to be short and the weeds to grow. There happened to be a small ridge across my plot that had escaped frost. This is where I got my sheaf. I then cut off a bushel of the best heads for my plot next year. This was not new work for me, as I had done it last year for your boys' and girls' competition.

They cut all around my plot, leaving it till the last, and then cleaned the binder off before cutting it. The stooks were made long to avoid being mixed with others which were round. I think I lost a point on account of the long stooks and the grain being bleached through exposure.

The wheat was threshed after the separator had been cleaned.

I did not use a fanning mill to clean my wheat for exhibition; just looked it over and picked out the chaff and

straw and poor grains. I did this after school, and I found it rather monotonous. I did not expect to get a prize; it hardly seemed possible from wheat that looked so short before cutting.

MABLE G. ORCHARD.

Borden, Sask.

### GROWING THE THIRD PRIZE OATS

The land that I grew my oats on is a sandy loam, with a very deep subsoil. I summer-fallowed this, plowing once, and then kept the cultivator going until fall. Then when I was fall plowing I plowed again seven inches deep and then packed it with a heavy packer. In the spring I harrowed it well and sowed my oats on May 3, following the drill with the packer. I did



CECIL HADLEY

not treat the oats for smut, but I will do this next spring. I watched the growth of the oats at every stage, and find that they have a very upright, stiff straw and a fine head.

On August 21 I cut the oats, and on September 1 I threshed them, using a small threshing machine. From the 20 pounds sowed I got 12 bushels by measure. This would be 48 measured bushels per acre. The half-bushel that I sent to the fair was cleaned out of two bagfuls with a fanning mill and then hand-picked. The sheaf I hand-selected, and the reason my sheaf was a little too small was that the mice got into it and cut some of the heads. I noticed that my score card said the sheaf was a little too small.

CECIL HADLEY.

Edwin, Man.

### THE THIRD PRIZE BARLEY

I was more than pleased to learn that my barley took third prize at The Guide Seed Fair. I will try and give you a brief account of how I grew the barley. I sowed the seed on June 2 on breaking, which was spring disced and harrowed. The seeding was at the rate of one and a half bushels per acre. The only after-cultivation that I gave was one stroke of the harrows. On account of the dry season, the straw was not as long as it might have been, but the heads were of normal size. We had several showers of rain after cutting, which colored the grain a little. I believe barley for show or sale purposes should be stacked, especially if the threshing machine is a long time coming. This would keep it bright in color. The size of my patch was one and three-quarter acres. I cut it on September 7 with the binder, and threshed it with the ordinary threshing machine on October 13. It averaged 20 bushels per acre, and would have averaged more but that the straw was short on the high place, and a lot of the heads fell on the ground at cutting time.

I made no selection of seed for The Guide Fair. I cleaned up half a bushel out of the top of the bin, and put it in a one-bushel canvas bag and expressed



M. S. Baird, Varna, Sask., and his Drivers. Mr. Baird won 2nd Prize on Barley at The Guide Seed Fair.



it to you. The sheaf I packed in a wooden box with excelsior, as I think this the best for packing.

R. S. BAIRD.

Verna, Sask.

#### PROBLEMS OF WHEAT GROWING

In regard to the growing of the fourth prize wheat, it was grown on two and a quarter acres of old potato land. Twenty pounds of seed was sown on this piece. It yielded 50 bushels per acre. We did not have a good season for growing grain, as the summer was quite hot and dry. No rain fell until the grain was well filled and al-

most ready for cutting, which made the berry small, and we thought a little shrunken. Our main crop was later and got rain just as it was filling out. It is a much better sample. The prize-winning wheat was sown with the ordinary grain drill.

I found, on going over the piece, a few bleached heads and some off color, that is a very dark reddish brown head. I pulled all I could find, and hope next year to have a better sample. I do not know just what the ideal head is, as we could not secure an inspector from the C.S.G.A. to visit us. We did not touch the grain until it was ready to cut, except to clean all the heads that were not true to type.

The question of how much seed to sow per acre is a very important one around here. It seems every locality has to settle that point for itself, and it seems that it is largely a matter of hit and miss for a while. In 1916 we had lots of rain, and those who seeded two bushels per acre did better than the one and a half bushel men. The one bushel and one peck men came last. In 1917 there was lots of moisture in the ground, and the two bushel men came first again, but it was the late rain that saved them. If it had not come, the one and a quarter bushel men would have come first. Again, this year the low-lying heavy land gave from five to ten bushels more than the higher and lighter land, because the heavy land stood the long hot spell better than the light land. In 1916 we cut our wheat so green that people thought we were cutting for green feed. It graded No. 2. This year we had to wait until not only the first joint was ripe, but until the whole plant was dry. It graded No. 1.

The proper time to cut is very important, and Mr. S. Wheeler gave us the best advice on that in The Guide I have ever seen.

L. B. HART.

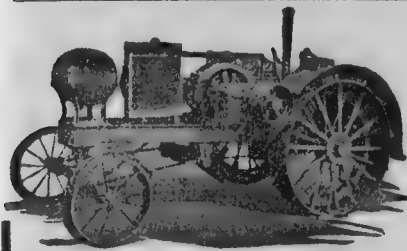
Carbon, Alta.

#### CORN TAKES PLACE OF FALLOW

While somewhat limited, my experience of growing corn for fodder purposes has been very satisfactory and I believe the growing of corn on land intended for summer fallow will place the ground in as good condition for grain the following year as if it were summer fallowed in the old way. Taking the year 1915 as an example, about May 20 I spring plowed a piece of ground that had been cropped the preceding year in oats and the year preceding that, in wheat. I harrowed it several times to get a good seed bed and planted the corn on May 25, using the grain drill, stopping up enough holes to bring the rows three feet apart, and setting the drill to drop as near one kernel in a place as possible. While the mode of planting gave fairly good results I believe it would pay well to get a regular planter, such as is used in the corn raising countries, and where land is at all weedy would pay to check it that it might be plowed both ways.

The corn was cultivated three times during the season and no weeds allowed to go to seed. It reached a stage where it was in tassel and was formed, but was cut for fodder before ripening, for fear of frost. I cut it on September 6, using the grain harvester and tied it in bundles, stocking it up immediately after cutting. This made the finest quality of fodder and I fed it without cutting to the milch cows and no feed I have used gave as good a flow of milk as this. Were the fodder cut up or used in a silo as ensilage of course far greater results would be obtained, and so great a faith I have in it that I intend erecting a silo. Nothing was done with the ground that fall, but in the following spring, 1916, I harrowed it several times to level and produce a seed bed and drilled this to wheat, getting above 50 bushels per acre, giving as good results as any of my other summerfallows.

In planting, I used about one half bushel of seed per acre, part of which was a white flint corn and part a yellow corn from North Dakota. I consider it advisable to test all seeds before planting and am going to try planting a little earlier in order to give it a longer season and bring the ears nearer maturity before frost.—E. B. Man.



## TRACTOR SCHOOL

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## Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

**T**HE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

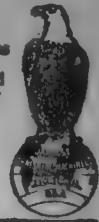
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Power for 15  
hours  
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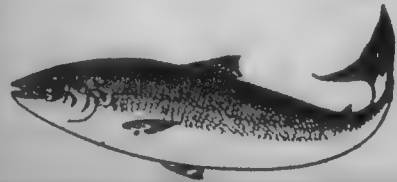
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**THE ARMSTRONG  
INDEPENDENT  
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Winnipegosis Manitoba

### Manitoba Breeders' Meet

Continued from Page 25

Lieutenant Norman Stanfield, of the Dominion Live Stock branch.

A live discussion on the dog and wolf menace took place, with a great difference of opinion in regard to this trouble and the best way of getting rid of wolves. A. J. McKay, McDonald, thought a heavy bounty should be put on females during the winter. Every female destroyed then would get rid of a large number of pups. W. W. Fraser, livestock commissioner, advised the meeting that the Bounty Act would be amended at this session of the legislature, and following that a strong committee was appointed to confer with the law amendment committee.

The fall sheep sales will be continued as usual by the association. The following officers were elected: President, Thos. Jasper, Harding; vice-president, W. R. Bowman; directors, Geo. Gordon, Oak Lake; J. R. Hume, Souris; A. D. Gamley, Griswold; and A. J. McKay, McDonald.

### SHORTHORN BREEDERS ORGANIZE

A big boost was started for Shorthorns in Manitoba during the Live Stock Breeders' meetings at Brandon on January 9, when the breeders of Manitoba formed the Manitoba Shorthorn Breeders' Club for the promotion of their interests. Immediate steps were taken to prepare for the holding of a sale of select bulls and females late next fall. This sale will include the choicest lot of cattle ever put up at auction in Manitoba, and will go far towards setting prices for private sales. The holding of sales, the encouragement of the exhibition of superior animals, the encouragement of community breeding, co-operation in publicity and everything possible to acquaint the public with the superior merits of the great Shorthorn breed will be carried on.

There was a large enthusiastic attendance for the first meeting. Officers and directors were chosen to serve until the Manitoba winter fair at Brandon in March. The officers were as follows: President, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; vice-president, J. G. Washington, Ninga, Man.; secretary-treasurer, J. Davidson, Myrtle, Man. A constitution and by-laws are being prepared, which will be laid before the meeting in March, at which a special program will be arranged and a definite policy of work outlined. The membership fee was set at \$2.00. All the officers and directors are giving their time absolutely free for the promotion of Shorthorn breed, and are asking the loyal support of all breeders in Manitoba.

There is an immense market for Shorthorns throughout Western Canada, which is not now being filled by cattle from Manitoba, but which should be filled from among the herds of this province. Such breeders' clubs are very common in the United States, and recently one was formed for the province of Alberta, when the president of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Will Dryden, was present. Manitoba has a larger number of Shorthorn breeders than any other western province, and Shorthorn stock of the highest quality. Ontario breeders recently have been buying Manitoba stock and shipping it back east. The new club will be a powerful force in securing to Manitoba breeders the recognition due them. Every breeder possible should attend the meeting at Brandon in March.

### CALGARY SHOW AND BULL SALE

The Alberta Horse and Cattle Breeders' Association have decided to hold their spring horse show and bull sale at Calgary on March 26 to 29. This is two weeks earlier than usual, and is the result of many requests that the event be held earlier to avoid having it so close to seeding time. Last year 470 bulls were sold at this sale for \$136,821. This year it is expected that there will be between 600 and 700 to be sold, which will probably take three days. Horse show prize lists will be ready in a few days, and may be obtained, together with the rules for the bull sale, from E. L. Richardson, secretary Alberta Live Stock Associations, Calgary.

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These prices guaranteed till February 15th, f.o.b. Winnipeg.  
All these prices are for poultry in marketable condition. If you have good Fat Hens let us know and we will give you extra price.  
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Old birds in good condition.  
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Dept. X, London, Ontario.  
World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.

## FEEDING PIGWEED SEED AT BRANDON

On account of the fact that the seed of pigweed is being purchased at many country points at a price of \$10 to \$13 per ton and shipped out of the country and that there has been considerable enquiry as to the possibility of using it for feed, an experiment was undertaken at Brandon Experimental Farm to determine the feeding value of the seeds as compared with other grains. The pigweed seed was boiled to kill the germs in the seed and also to make it more palatable. There was a small quantity of small and cracked grains of wheat in the pigweed seed and also the seeds of other weeds as well. The weights of grain fed were in every case dry weight.

The pigs used in this experiment were Berkshires, Yorkshires, and Berkshire-Yorkshire cross-breeds, and were divided as nearly equally as possible into three lots.

### Summary of Experiment

Particulars of Lots	Lot 1. Barley and Feed Flour.	Lot 2. Barley and Pigweed.	Lot 3. Wheat, Feed Flour and Pigweed.
Number of pigs in experiment	10	10	10
Total gain in 21 days, pounds	294	179	168
Average gain per pig in 21 days, pounds	29.4	17.9	16.8
Average daily gain per pig, pounds	1.4	.85	.8
Amounts of Feed used:			
Barley chop, at \$1.20 per bushel, bushels	920	920	492
Feed flour at \$50.00 per ton, tons	306		250
Pigweed seed at \$10.00 per ton, tons		306	492
Total cost of feed	\$30.65	\$24.53	\$21.01
Average cost per 100 lbs. gain	10.40	14.02	12.50

### Better To Sell The Pigweed

From the above figures it will be seen that while the cost of feed is much greater for the pigs fed on barley and feed flour than where pigweed seed forms part of the ration, yet when the gains are taken into consideration, the pigs on the straight grain ration made much the cheapest gains. No charge was made for the pigweed except the actual cost of time and fuel required in boiling it. Another lot of five much younger pigs was fed on straight pigweed but did not do well at all; barely keeping up their original weight and were going back very rapidly toward the end of the experiment.

The results of this experiment would indicate that pigweed seed alone has practically no feeding value, and if there is any market for it at all, it would be much more profitable to sell the pigweed and purchase other feeds than to feed it to pigs.

### MANITOBA DAIRY CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Manitoba Dairymen's Association will be held in the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, January 31st and February 1st. There will be a banquet in the afternoon of January the 31st. The program will include addresses from the leading dairymen all over Canada. President Reynolds of the Manitoba Agricultural College; Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa; C. P. Marker, Dairy Commissioner for Alberta; W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner for Saskatchewan; R. W. Brown, Prof. of Dairying Manitoba College and others will address the meeting. \$800 in prizes are being offered in the butter competition.

Something like twenty-five per cent. increase in the production of bacon in Alberta is what is aimed at by the department. Considerable progress is being made with the distribution of breeding stock, and about 275 animals will be disposed of before the campaign is over. The government has already purchased 250 hogs, and will continue buying for another week. These animals are sold to farmers throughout the province at the going market price.

### ONLY ONE GRADE OF FLOUR

All flour mills of United States have begun to make one grade of flour. It is 95 per cent. patent. The well-known brands are to be continued, but it is to be all the same kind of flour. The price has been standardized, and winter wheat flour was \$10.75 and spring wheat \$10.70 as first quoted. Millers say it will take less than thirty days

to clean up all the flour of the old makes. The new process is designed to save 16,000,000 bushels of wheat in the present crop year. Under these regulations, which provide for the use of 74 per cent. of the wheat berry instead of but 50 per cent., the output will be listed as war flour of first and second grades. The change resulted in a sharp reduction in bran prices.

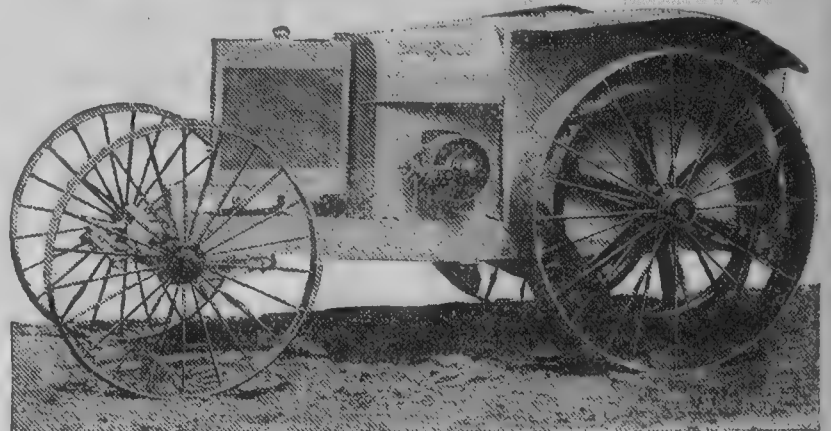


WESTERN FARMERS CAN NOW GET THE

## PARRETT ONE MAN TRACTOR

WE have recently made arrangements with The Parrett Tractor Company Chicago, Illinois, to act as their distributors for Western Canada. A large shipment of tractors is now en route to our warehouses in Saskatoon, Edmonton and Camrose. A complete stock of repairs will be maintained at the above points, and a factory expert will be kept in the field constantly to give our customers the very best possible service. The factory organization back of this tractor is one of the best in America. The Parrett will make good in Western Canada the same as it has done in the United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Denmark, Mexico, and other foreign countries. The Parrett Tractor is actually a one-man outfit. It will pull three 14-inch bottoms, seven inches deep, in any soil where six horses can plow six inches deep with a 14-inch gang. The Parrett Tractor will handle these loads with greatest economy and thoroughness. Plowing at the speed of 2 1/2 miles per hour, it will cover more actual acreage each day than many higher rated tractors. You get this acre-per-hour service, no matter if the ground is dry or wet. The Parrett is self-steering without the use of any extra device. Special features: Strong frame, three speeds, low centre of gravity which prevents overturning, great flexibility both front and rear, short turning radius, direct drive upon both high and low gear as well as on the pulley self-aligning ball bearings, self-steering, protected working parts, one-third more radiating service than on any other tractor of equal size. Write for full information and descriptive catalog.

**FRANCOEUR BROS.,** Camrose, Alta., Edmonton, Alta.  
**NEW HOME MACHINERY CO. LTD.,** Saskatoon Sask.  
Distributors for the famous Matthew Moody & Sons Co. Small Separators  
The Above Companies also carry a full line of Gasoline, Kerosene, Portable and Stationary Engines. Sizes 11 to 14 H.P.



Parrett 12-25 H.P. Gasoline or Kerosene Tractor

## LIVE POULTRY AND DRESSED HOGS

### Read our Special Offer for Shipments over 100 lbs.

It will pay you to sell your live poultry now and ship same to us at our prices quoted below. You will notice we are offering very special attractions which will stand good till the 15th April, 1918. We will prepay the express charges on all empty coops sent out. We also guarantee to pay the express charges on all shipments of old hens or ducks from any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan, providing the shipment is over one hundred pounds. No shipment is too large for us, so get together and if you have not sufficient to ship yourself co-operate with a friend or neighbor. By shipping over 100 lbs. of old hens or ducks you will receive the full prices as quoted below without any deduction whatsoever. We guarantee to pay you for every pound received.

Go over your flock and let us know by return mail the quantity and variety you can ship us. We will promptly express coops (express prepaid) to your nearest station. Here are our prices which are absolutely guaranteed till the 15th April, 1918, on poultry only.

Old Hens, in good condition f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 20c  
Choice Fat Hens, f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 22c  
Ducks, in good condition, f.o.b. shipping point, per lb. 22c  
No express charges deducted whatsoever for shipments exceeding 100 lbs. from any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan.  
Turkeys, in good condition, from 7 lbs. up, f.o.b. Winnipeg, per lb. 23c  
Geese, in good condition, f.o.b. Winnipeg, per lb. 17c  
Spring Chickens, in No. 1 condition, f.o.b. Winnipeg, per lb. 20c  
Old Roosters, in good condition, f.o.b. Winnipeg, per lb. 14c  
Eggs, strictly new laid, per doz. 50c

The prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition. Let us know per return mail what you have for immediate shipment.

### DRESSED HOGS

Our present prices on hogs are as follows:  
Hogs from 100 to 175 lbs., per lb. 22c  
Hogs from 200 to 300 lbs., per lb. 18c

**SISSKIND-TANNENBAUM GROCERY CO.**

465 Pritchard Ave.

WINNIPEG, MAN.



# Mail Bag

## AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, though not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

### A BIG PUSH IS NEEDED

Editor, Guide:—Another mile post has been passed, and it can truly be said that the convention was a grand success. Enthusiasm was very marked and the addresses were all of the highest order. It can also be truly said that the discussion in all respects was of the highest order. Many important resolutions were passed. But what I most desire to point out is the fact that we have been for years past passing resolution after resolution, but of what avail in so far as affecting federal legislation. It is true we have become sufficiently important and powerful to secure from the provincial legislature much legislation that is important and valuable to the farming community, but when it comes to getting the ear of the Dominion government we are nowhere. The reason is well known to all of us as well as it is well known to the federal house that it is numbers that count and we have not got the required number in our association. More particularly is this so in Manitoba.

In Manitoba we have about 12 per cent. or 15 per cent. of the farmers. Of course we are growing. We have increased in Manitoba this year about 1,000; in Ontario, 4,000; in Alberta, 3,000; no doubt Saskatchewan's gain will be even greater than the others. We are agreed that to get recognition of our just demands in the federal house we must have in numbers not less than 50 per cent. of the farmers between the Rockies and Ottawa,

who will create a public opinion and public demand, so that the party in the federal house cannot afford to turn down the just and fair demands of the organized farmers. I feel justified in claiming that in the commencement of the Union government, such as we have it at the present time, the just demands backed up by a majority of farmers will get recognition in a fair way such as they have never received before.

At this time we are in a crisis such as the world has never experienced before, where over a billion of money must be borrowed should this war last for another year or two. This money must be paid with interest, and it will mean a burden on the people of this country for 50 years to come. If the workers of Canada are not to be taxed for more than their fair share, and if those who enjoy special privilege are to pay their just share of that enormous debt, then it behooves the workers of Canada to get together in their demands for justice and the organized farmers to join hands with organized labor. This does not mean that there should be any further relationship than a friendly relationship in demands of justice in some of the great questions such as the one just referred to. There never was a time in our history when there was such necessity for united action when it was so apparent that if we are to get justice the organized farmers must and will take such action that will double our strength in the coming year. If we

do not meet this awful situation in the manner which justice demands of us, then I contend we will be guilty of fastening a yoke of bondage upon our children that will make of them hewers of wood and drawers of water for 50 years to come. Could we wonder if future generations should curse us for not attending to this when it was not hard to do, and not allow a privileged class to create conditions that compel a toiling mass to pay homage to a privileged class. We have the power—will we use it? Will we? Well, it depends on the only organizations that have the power, that is, the organized farmers.

Now, my point is this—that the main question of all was not dealt with at the convention, only in a very slight way. When we had 500 or 600 selected delegates from all parts of the province, there should in my opinion have been one whole day spent by different men who had an opportunity to study the necessities of the situation. It should not be forgotten that men that are compelled to speed up from daylight until dark are not in a position to study fully the difficult problems, it matters not what their ability may be. It should have been made plain to them the great reason there exists today for doubling the strength of the association such as there never was before and how best that might be accomplished. Of all the important questions that stare us in the face none is so great as the question how are we to double our strength before it is too late. And I wish to say, after a great deal of careful study on the general situation, that I am convinced that a personal magnetic touch is needed with each individual in their home by men of such ability and experience that will enable them to properly show to each that the situation demands that we stand together in defence of our rights or we shall fall by the wayside. Those men could and would hold local meetings in local school houses and should be men

able to address those meetings in an intelligent manner. They could and would work in conjunction with the local secretary or president. A program could be worked out at the Central organization with each taking a certain district, and he would by correspondence have local men meet him on certain dates for the purpose of local canvass or local meetings. This is the principle that the G.G.G. Co. had to resort to in the early days in order to get the numbers that were necessary to make the company go. We learned in time that it could not be done alone by holding meetings, nor could it be done by circulars nor by correspondence alone. There is only one way, and that is, a personal canvass and at the right time of year to hold school house meetings.

Now we come to the real difficulty, and it is an economic one. This work cannot be done without the necessary finance, and in this respect our ship is stranded upon a rock. This is our first problem to solve. Some there are who feel that local trading will solve the problem. If the aims of the association were no higher than to save a few dollars on what we buy and a few dollars on what we sell, then the association will never accomplish the great work there is for it to do. There is just one way and only one way that economic freedom and justice can be secured to all people alike—the workers of Canada as well as the privileged class—and that is by securing just legislation from the federal house in the interests of the country and not alone in the interest of any class be they large or small. If we are to meet this economic problem in a businesslike manner, we must have finance and we must have it at once, and the work that is to be done must be done at once. We must get certain legislation in the coming session if we are to hold our own, and the only way we can get it is by numbers.

Now, I would propose the following plan, roughly speaking, without giving any details. To secure three qualified organizers to take each a district, and in getting members I would have each make the greatest endeavor possible to have each man pay \$5 for a three-year membership, giving him an official receipt for same, and where they cannot get a three-year membership of course accept the \$2 fee. With the right man in the field hundreds—yes, I will say thousands—would be glad to have an opportunity to subscribe \$5 for a three-year membership when the situation is properly laid before them. In this way we can then finance and keep those men in the field, and that will get the members, the most important of all. It may be said such a scheme will be drawing on the future. True, it will, but it is now we want results not in the future, and once we get the members and show results by securing legislation, it will make it much easier to get our members in the future. Nothing succeeds like success. Just one thing particularly necessary is the right man for the job, a man that can and will address school house meetings until 12 o'clock at night if necessary, and then drive 10 or 12 miles after that if it is necessary even when it is 40 below. I have done it for years and so can others if they have the right spirit in their work and do not fear hard work, and we know such men can be got. Now is the time to strike. We know that the interests are busy seeing to it that their position shall not be disturbed and that that position may be strengthened in a way that will load a greater burden on the shoulders of the working people of Canada. By the working men of Canada I mean all workers, the tillers of the soil, the man that swings the pick and shovel, as well as the clerk at his desk—any man that performs some useful service for a living.

The very fact that the district meetings have been such a failure in most cases is all the evidence that is required to show us where we are at. The reason they are a failure is because the Central is not financially able to advertise that at least two men, well posted in the work, will be there and notice given of what they will discuss. This is just what they are doing in Saskatchewan, and the district meetings in Saskatchewan are a grand success from every standpoint. We must do likewise here if we are to succeed. Captains of finance and captains of industry are sounding the alarm in no uncertain way the danger they, the privileged class, must meet in the coming power of the organized farmers and organized labor. They are preparing a defence. Our next battle will be between capital and the workers of Canada. If



## TO THE DELICATE

Your doctor will tell you—your friends who are using it will tell you that one or two glasses taken daily will tone up your system and help put you on the rapid road to recovery.

## MALTUM STOUT

(Registered)

Contains just what the body needs and craves for—in the right proportions—Malt, Hops, Pure Artesian Water and a small quantity of highly purified Yeast to give it life and sparkle.

As a daily drink, Maltum Stout is delicious—has that smooth, full, rich flavor you cannot help liking. The rest of the family will enjoy it, too—and it's good for them.

Put up in quarts, pints, or half-pints.

If the dealer in your town does not handle Maltum Stout, write us direct for prices, also ask for one of our pretty calendars.

**E. L. DREWRY, LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



# THE BANK OF TORONTO

## Report of the Sixty-second Annual General Meeting

The Sixty-Second Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Bank of Toronto was held at the Head Office in Toronto, Wednesday, 9th January, 1918.

The Chair was taken by the President, Mr. W. G. Gooderham; the Assistant General Manager, Mr. John R. Lamb, was requested to act as Secretary, and Messrs. George R. Hargraft and C. H. Taylor were appointed Scrutineers.

The Secretary read the Annual Report as follows:

The Directors of The Bank of Toronto beg to present their Report for the year ending 30th November, 1917, accompanied by the Statement of the Bank's affairs and the results of the operations for the year.

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The Balance at credit of Profit and Loss, on November 30th, 1916, was	\$ 507,989.87
The Net Profits for the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits and rebate on current discounts, amounted to the sum of	802,920.49
	\$1,310,910.36
This sum has been appropriated as follows:	
Dividend No. 142, Two and three-quarters per cent.	\$137,500.00
Dividend No. 143, Two and three-quarters per cent.	137,500.00

Dividend No. 144, Two and three-quarters per cent.	\$137,500.00
Dividend No. 145, Two and three-quarters per cent.	137,500.00
	550,000.00
War Tax on Circulation	\$ 49,403.83
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	25,000.00
Patriotic Fund and other War Subscriptions	29,200.00
Toronto General Hospital	2,000.00
Written off Bank Premises	100,000.00
	205,603.83
Carried forward to next year	555,306.53
	\$1,310,910.36

The business of the Company has continued throughout the year at increasingly high levels, the resources of the Bank have increased and have been steadily employed.

The Head Office and Branches of the Bank have been regularly inspected by the Inspection Staff and at the Head Office the usual special inspection of cash and securities has been made.

Mr. G. T. Clarkson, C.A., the auditor of the Bank, has made his examination of the principal offices of the Bank, and his report is appended to the general statement presented herewith. Mr. Clarkson's name will be submitted to the Shareholders at the annual meeting for re-appointment as auditor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. G. GOODERHAM,  
President.

## General Statement, 30th November, 1917

LIABILITIES	
Notes in Circulation	\$ 7,606,005.00
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	\$46,872,381.30
Deposits not bearing interest	17,034,918.41
	63,907,297.71
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	276,407.47
Balances due to Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries	279,360.38
	555,767.85
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st Dec., 1917	137,500.00
Dividends unpaid	1,284.25
	138,784.25
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	530,757.48
	\$72,738,612.29
Capital paid up	\$ 5,000,000.00
Reserve	6,000,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, carried forward	555,306.53
	\$11,555,306.53
	\$84,293,918.82

ASSETS	
Gold and Silver coin current	\$ 962,652.34
Dominion Notes held	9,119,700.00
Deposit in the central gold reserves	2,500,000.00
	\$12,582,352.34
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	262,273.26
Notes of other Banks	552,055.00
Cheques on other Banks	2,785,480.37
Balances due by Banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	2,332,775.08
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	8,170,018.06
Canadian Municipal Securities and British foreign and colonial public Securities other than Canadian	10,198,509.82
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	896,625.03
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	2,158,411.63
	\$37,938,500.58

Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest, \$157,600.00)	42,198,692.97
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	117,083.04
	42,313,776.01
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	530,757.48
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	3,510,884.75
	\$84,293,918.82

W. G. GOODERHAM,  
President.  
Toronto, 30th November, 1917.

THOS. F. HOW,  
General Manager.

### AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

To the Shareholders of The Bank of Toronto:

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the chief office of The Bank of Toronto, and certified returns received from its branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches on November 30th, 1917, I certify that in my opinion such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of my information, the explanation given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examination mentioned, the cash and securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches were checked and verified by me during the year, and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to me, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under my notice have, in my opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.  
G. T. CLARKSON,  
Toronto, December 19th, 1917.  
Chartered Accountant.

After the Report had been read, the President, Vice-President and General Manager addressed the meeting.

It was then moved by the President, seconded by the Vice-President, and resolved that the Report of the Directors and Statement now presented be adopted and that printed copies thereof be distributed to the Stockholders.

Motions were also passed approving the action of the Directors in subscribing to Patriotic Fund and other War subscriptions, appointing Mr. Geoffrey T. Clarkson as Auditor for the current year, and tendering the thanks of the Stockholders to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their attention to and careful management of the Bank's affairs during the past year.

The following Directors were then elected for the ensuing year:—W. G. Gooderham, William Stone, John Macdonald, Lt.-Col. A. E. Gooderham, Joseph Henderson, Brig.-Gen. F. S. Meighen, J. L. Englehart, William I. Gear, Paul J. Myler and Archibald H. Campbell.

At a subsequent meeting of the new Board, Mr. W. G. Gooderham was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Joseph Henderson, Vice-President.

we, the workers of Canada, are to get economic freedom, we must at once double our strength or we will allow justice to be defeated. Remember that while The Guide reaches about 40,000 there are 600,000 or 700,000 farmers that it does not reach. If we want our rights we must fight for them, and there is just one way to do it and that is double our strength, and there is just one way to do that, and that is reaching the people by personal canvass. Past history shows us that we cannot educate the people by bringing them to meetings, therefore we must bring the education to their doors  
JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

### STAND BY THE ORGANIZATIONS

Editor, Guide:—The conditions portrayed by Food Controller Hanna as affecting the middlemen and wholesalers are such as should open the eyes of all producers and consumers in this country to the necessity for closer co-operation and a readjustment of economic conditions in such a manner as to ensure that no body of men, whether wholesalers or retailers can with impunity dictate to the people what they shall have to pay for their daily bread and the necessities of life.

The farmers of Saskatchewan as a whole

deserve considerable credit for the manner in which they have year after year loyally supported their elevators. Many of them have at even a considerable inconvenience to themselves and sometimes at a financial loss refused to patronize other elevators. Often when lack of cars and want of space in their own elevators prevented them from marketing their grain, they have waited patiently till conditions made it possible for them to use the elevators which were constructed at their own request and which stood erect on their local sidings as monuments of the fulfilment of many active months and may be years of co-operative endeavor.

There are, however, a few farmers here and there who are not as loyal to their own institutions as they ought to be. Human nature is such that we cannot wholly get away from this, but the most regrettable feature of this disloyalty is that by some means or other such men sometimes get elected on local boards upon which no person should be but those who are in active sympathy with the farmers' organization. What can we expect from the rank and file when the farmers at a local station can point to an official of our organization who is obviously antagonistic to our ideals as an example of our boasted loyalty. One

wonders if shareholders of the elevator company ever realize that they are paying up the unpaid portion of shares held by such men. Instead of giving them positions of responsibility where their influence should inspire towards better co-operative endeavor, they should really be penalized for their lack of support to their own locals if it were possible to do this under our present system.

The farmer who has been fortunate enough to have fair crops during the past three years is now practically independent and the tendency will doubtless be to forget the hard struggle of previous years with wheat at 60 cents per bushel, but the fact must not be overlooked that no man living at present can with any degree of accuracy forecast what conditions are likely to exist for a period after the conclusion of peace. Every nation involved in this war must of necessity produce more and still more if they are to pay the enormous debts compiled during these years of struggle. The effect which such production must have upon Western Canada must be evident to every man who has a knowledge of the past. Let us, therefore, be prepared, for it is co-operation that will save the masses from the clutches of the monied interests, who at present have the opportunity of mortgaging the state with millions of gold

extracted unmercifully from the common people.

FILUIS POPULI.

Sask.

### MOTOR TRUCKS FOR GRAIN

Notwithstanding the fact that rail ways have been constructed throughout the west at a phenomenal rate, the one greatest need is for more and better transportation facilities. It was only yesterday that the motor car began to replace the horse-drawn light vehicles. Tomorrow the motor truck will be an important factor in the delivering of quantity produce at initial points.

There are no better motoring roads constructed than our ordinary dirt roads that have been well graded and consistently dragged. Those municipalities, in which the ratepayers are being handicapped by long hauls to market, have exceptional opportunities for rendering an unusual service. If these municipalities would so systematize their road building as to make possible the construction of a system of first-class main highways, the motor truck would soon come into general use and the handicap be at least partially removed.





### 130-Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For \$15.75

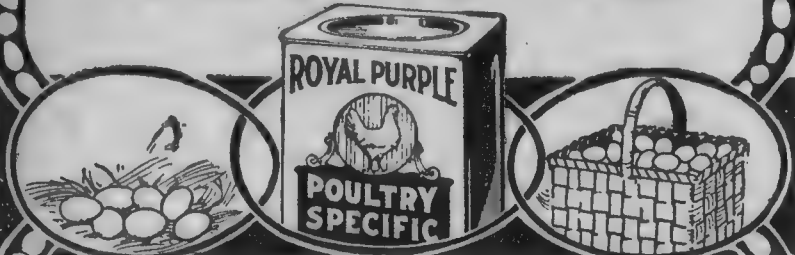
If ordered together we send both machines for only \$15.75 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—net painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$15.75 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time. Write us today. Don't delay.

**WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 236, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.**

**FREIGHT AND DUTY PAID**

## Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Is the big link between few eggs and a full basket.



## It Increases the Egg Yield

Feed Royal Purple Poultry Specific to your fowls daily in a hot or cold mash. It will keep your hens active and healthy by assisting them digest and assimilate the food eaten.

If you feed our Poultry Specific according to directions to fowls which are properly housed you will get nearly as many eggs during the winter months as you ordinarily get in the summer. It will pay for itself many times over. Read the following letter from Robt. Cameron, Hensall, Ont.

"I have been using your Royal Purple Poultry Specific for the past year and it pays for itself many times over in the extra production of eggs, and it makes my hens lay in the winter when the price of eggs is high."

Sold in large and small packages.

### 80 PAGE BOOK SENT FREE

Send for this valuable book which describes the common diseases of poultry and stock. It tells how to build and remodel poultry houses and how to raise calves without milk. Write for a copy now.

**W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. Ltd., London, Canada**

# Good Faith: Announcement:

**T**HE Grain Growers' Guide desires to announce that the world's supply of "Red Bobs" wheat has been exhausted. The entire amount available for distribution having been placed in the hands of farmers throughout the West by The Guide.

Seager Wheeler's Kitchener Wheat holds the World's Record for quantity yield, with a yield at the rate of 82 bushels per acre.

Seager Wheeler's Registered Marquis Wheat holds the World's Record for acreage yield, having produced 54,395 bushels on a 1,000 acre field.

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**The Grain Growers' Guide Manitoba**

# Poultry Work in the West

Departmental, College, Experimental Farms, Marketing, Etc.

By Professor M. C. Herner

(Continued from last issue)

Manitoba has conducted co-operative fattening of farm chickens for two years, but the losses that occurred during the period of fattening were not insured. This system of handling to be successful requires considerable expert management, and in spite of the most approved system of handling, losses will occur. So many factors are likely to affect these losses that it is almost impossible to insure against them in any way. This method of marketing has the advantage of having specially high-class quality in the finished product. Competitive prices within a radius of two hundred miles from the leading western market has a decidedly detrimental effect on any co-operative marketing of farm products. Prices at country points are almost as high as those on the city markets, and hence co-operative marketing will not receive the support it must have to be successful.

### Co-operative Egg Marketing

In Manitoba the co-operative marketing of eggs was also undertaken by local co-operative poultry marketing associations. The work was organized by the poultry division of the federal livestock branch, with the co-operation of the provincial department. Most of these associations have had uphill work on account of the lack of support on the part of the farmers, along with the comparatively high local prices paid for eggs.

In Alberta the provincial authorities have the past season taken up the marketing of eggs. They have created an office of a poultry marketing commissioner at Calgary. This man has charge of the organization work, and associated with him are the Alberta poultry representatives of the federal livestock branch and the provincial poultry expert. From all reports this work is coming along well, and is filling a long-felt want in the province. Quite a number of marketing associations have been organized, and all of them are doing good work. The effect of this on the egg trade is such that the quality has been very considerably improved. The outlook for this work in Alberta seems very promising indeed.

### Work on the Experimental Farms

Another line of poultry work in the four western provinces which is meeting with good success is the experimental farm systems. In each of the four western provinces there is located from two to three branch experimental farms whose operations are conducted from headquarters at Ottawa. The work of these farms is of a very practical nature, being specially adapted to farm conditions. It consists of experiments of various types of farm poultry houses. Best methods of feeding and rearing are also investigated. Breeding and developing heavy laying strains is carried out at a few of these stations, and has been quite successful. In connection with this system of farms there is located at Ottawa a specialist who studies and investigates poultry diseases. Taking it altogether, these experimental poultry stations have done a great deal of pioneer poultry work, and much of the success of today is due to their work in years gone by. At the present time these farms have the requirements of present-day poultry culture well in hand and are studying the many phases of poultry raising in both a practical and experimental way. The work of these farms will mean much in the future development and progress of the poultry industry of the west.

The different agencies mentioned which are actively engaged in poultry work have been and are still doing a large amount of publicity work. Bulletins, circulars, pamphlets and posters are available on almost any phase of poultry production. Farmers, poultry breeders and all interested in poultry keeping can get these free for the asking, by writing to the nearest, or any one of these sources of information.

### POINTED POULTRY PARAGRAPHS

By Prof. Herner

Get a start in pure-bred poultry this year. Buy a good rooster or a few settings of eggs. A flock of mongrels can be improved very much by using pure-bred roosters each year. The chickens will be larger, the pullets the better layers and the whole flock better color. Stop trading roosters with your neighbor. Get something worth having. Pure-bred chickens or chickens from mongrel hens mated with pure-bred roosters will dress out better carcasses than the old barn-yard chickens. The pure-bred chickens will also be cheaper to feed as they take less grain to make a pound of chicken than the mongrels do.

Select the breed that suits you best and get cockerels or eggs for hatching of those. Stay with them. Don't cross with any other breed. That is how all mongrel flocks get their start. A farmer may have a fairly decent flock of hens but he decides they are too broody so he gets a few Leghorn roosters to get over the trouble. The following year he finds his chickens are too small so he decides on getting a heavier chicken and probably gets an Orpington. The next winter he finds that his neighbor has been getting eggs when he wasn't getting any so he decides that his neighbor has a better stock and gets rooster or eggs for hatching from that flock. These are probably a little disappointing so off he goes for another breed of roosters and so on until we have a flock of endless variety in size, shape and color. In the flock there are now feathered legs and clean legs, red lobes, white lobes and every other kind of lobe. The chickens are Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Red Orpingtons, Brahmas and Cochins all rolled into one with the good points of none and the bad points of all of them. In short, the flock is a regular poultry show in itself.

During the extreme cold weather rub a little carbolated or ordinary vaseline on the comb and wattles of the male birds to prevent freezing. An application every three or four days while the cold weather lasts will usually be sufficient. Frozen combs in females will check laying. Often the rooster's wattles will dip into the water when he drinks and in this way cause frozen wattles. Frozen combs or wattles can be thawed out with snow and then rubbed with an ointment made out of equal parts of sweet oil, vaseline and glycerine. If the frozen parts have turned black, the chances are the application of the ointment will be of no use. The black portions will gradually shrivel up and wither off. When the wattles are badly swollen, they may have to be cut open at the bottom to allow the liquid to flow out or be pressed out.

Feather eating is a vice which is usually contracted about this time of the year. Some raw meat will help to mar it. Salt in the soft mash may also help to overcome the trouble. Make them work, then they will perhaps forget it.

If there are still any small weak cockerels or pullets in the flock, they should be taken out at once and fattened and killed off. Do the same trick to the grandmother hens.

There may be a poultry show near your place this winter some time. If so, go and see it. Maybe it will help you to take a greater interest in your own poultry. If you have "just a good stock" at home, bring it out next year and show the other fellow what you've got.

A few dollars invested in a good rooster or in a few settings of eggs will give higher returns on the outlay than anything else on the farm. The dunghill chicken has had his day. He must go. Let something better take his place.





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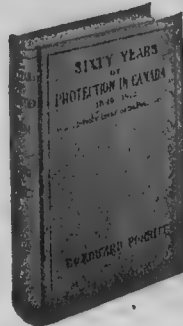
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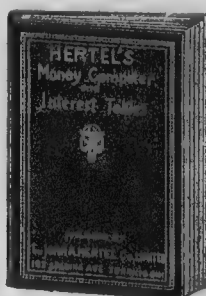
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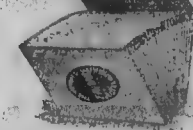
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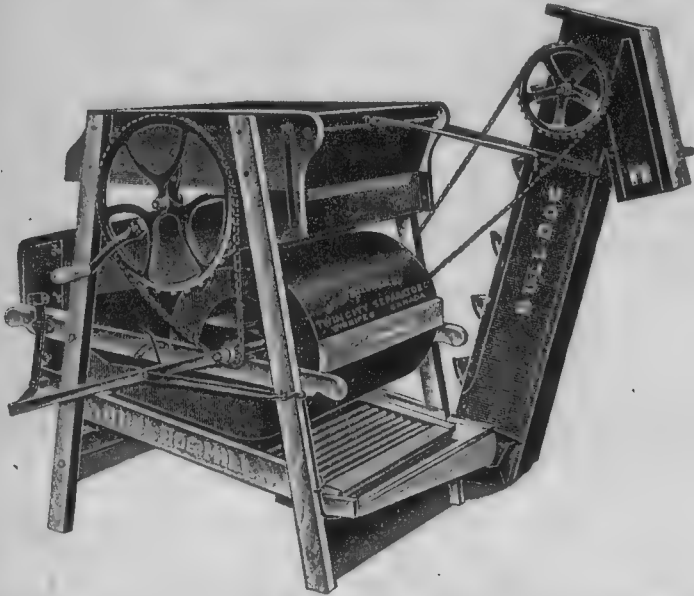
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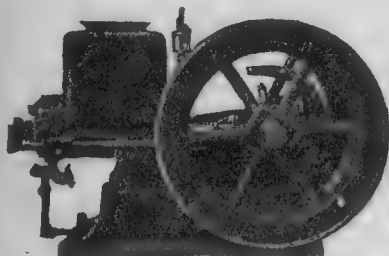
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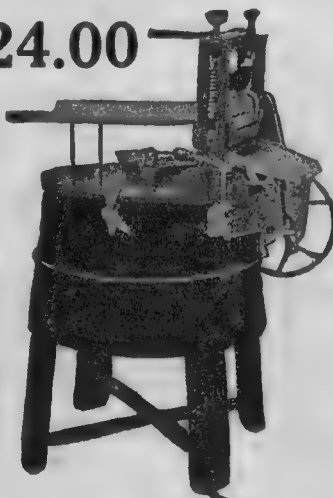
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# Success in Growing Plums

Our Only Native Tree Fruit.

By A. P. Stevenson



A. P. STEVENSON

Plums are the only native tree fruit found growing wild in Manitoba. No species of the apple has ever been found here. While the wild plum grows in abundance in some parts of our province, the cultivated plum usually grown in the east has proved too tender in tree to withstand our winters. The wild plums of the north are usually divided into two species known as *Prunus Americana* and *Prunus Nigra*. The first mentioned is to be found growing wild through Minnesota and the Northern States and the latter is the species found growing wild in Manitoba. The kind found here is rather a small tree with black twigs and a close head, having usually small rather astringent purplish fruit. The other is more open in its habit, makes a larger tree with larger fruit, colored red and yellow. It is from this latter form that nearly all of what is known as the improved American varieties have been derived. Some of these are doing fairly well in this country, but the larger part are too late in ripening their fruit. Others lack in hardiness of tree. There are also a number of named varieties of the *Prunus Nigra* that have been introduced. To these two species of the improved native plums belong the only varieties that are reasonably safe to plant here, and only the early ripening varieties should be selected. And it is further noted with the large number of varieties brought under cultivation that while having the same general appearance they are entirely different in quality of fruit. The size is increased, the skin is thin and not astringent, the pit small and free from acid, and the pulp is thick, firm, meaty and sweet. In its wild state the plum is simply a bag of juice of greatly differing quality.

### Propagation

In planting out a small orchard of the hardy improved plums it is important that they be grafted or budded on the native plum stock. In many of the nurseries of the south and east the *Myrobalan* and *Marianna* stocks are used. The improved native varieties budded or grafted on these stocks make fine trees for the nursery, but the union is not a good one, and the roots will usually die, with us, the first hard winter. These stocks are imported by nurserymen from France and Texas. They can be bought very cheaply, but are absolutely worthless for western conditions. If budded on our hardy native stocks, however, they will make long-lived, hardy and fruitful trees which will be a source of profit to the owner. It is often desired to remove or transplant trees of some wild variety from their native thicket. This is not usually a very successful operation, as the plum does not come true from seed.

Probably the easiest and best way to get true trees of a desirable wild variety is by root cuttings. To do this uncover the lateral roots of the wild plum in the late fall. Cut them into lengths about six inches long, heel them into the ground for the winter and plant them out in spring. Trees from these root cuttings will be true to the original tree, and being on their own roots all suckers from them will be the same. The plum is our most valuable native fruit and will perhaps be so for many years. Wild plums of many types, some of them of very good quality are found growing over a large part of Manitoba. Many of the thickets contain trees bearing fruit of a size and quality that make them worthy of propagation and cultivation in the home garden. This can be done without much trouble or experience in the manner above described.

### Planting—Shelter

All planting of trees should be done in the spring, and it will be of advantage to mix two or three varieties together. Blossoms get better fertilized in a mixed plantation. We advise planting on any good land that will grow wheat or potatoes successfully. A northern slope is preferred as this will reduce the danger from early frosts. But good results are obtained on level ground, that being the lay of our own plum orchard. Plant from 10 to 12 feet apart each way and four inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. Give good cultivation the first six years. Afterwards they may be mulched sufficiently heavy to keep down the weeds. Trees should be headed low, about 18 inches above the ground, as high exposed trunks are liable to sunscald. Little pruning is required—less than with the apple. Prune during the month of June.

It is absolutely essential to the successful growing of this fruit that protection in the form of a shelterbelt or windbreak be given. In the late fall it will be well to hill up the trees about 10 inches with earth to protect from mice in winter, and wrap the trunks with old sacking from the ground up into the limbs to protect from rabbits and sunscald. Plum trees are inclined to overbear and exhaust themselves after which they often die out or the fruit becomes small. Good manuring will remedy this. As the trees get old the fruiting branches become long and bare, with all the fruit near their extremities. In this shape they split off in the crotches. When trees get in this condition the longer branches should be shortened and when a crotch is found split drive a wire nail through to hold it in place, driving through far enough to turn over.

Plum pocket is perhaps the most serious disease affecting our plums. This is a name given hollow deformities that early in the season take the place of plums. They are merely a thin shell with nothing inside. They are a fungus growth and in some seasons take nearly all the crop while in other seasons there will scarcely be any. The only remedy is to remove and destroy the pockets before they reach maturity. Aphids or plant lice are often abundant on the under side of the foliage. Spraying with kerosene emulsion is the only effective treatment.

### Some Tested Varieties

The following are a few notes on some varieties of the improved native plums that have fruited on our grounds:—

**Mammoth.**—This is one of our own creations. It is a seedling of the Cheney plum, but much larger in fruit, perfectly hardy, early and very productive. Season, early September.

**Cheney.**—A well-known, excellent early variety of good size. Our oldest trees of this variety are 27 years planted, have been in bearing 23 years and are vigorous yet. Season, early September.

**Wyant.**—Very hardy, fruit large, oblong, red. Skin thick, some astringency. Fruit occasionally injured by fall frost. In bearing with us 20 years. Season, mid September.

**Aitkin.**—Fruit large, red, no astringency. Only fairly productive. Extra hardy. Season, early September.

**Surprise.**—Fruit large, bright red. Quality, best. Will keep longer after becoming ripe than any of our other plums. Season, mid September.

These varieties mentioned are a few of the best adapted to our conditions.

The question of growing and improving our native plums is of great importance, and has been very much neglected in the past but our experimental farms in the west are now carrying on considerable work along this line and I have no doubt will show gratifying results in the near future.



## Mistress Mavis of Bear's Paw

Continued from Page 10

ordered 'round. He's been free as the winds o' heaven up to this. A girl no bigger than a minute is bound to be the whole push every time—the littler she is, the bossier she is. Good-bye, Mrs. Chalmers; I hope you and your offspring, witheringly, "will be as happy as you deserve," and off she flounced.

Bob grew almost content with the new order of things before winter passed. He had been overseer of the big Bear's Paw homestead for some years, so that his work did not weigh on him. He rather enjoyed the consultations with Mavis in the bare sitting-room. It gave him a subtle pleasure to see her flitting about the place. It was he who taught her to skate when the Bow was a silver path of ice between its banks, he who showed her how to manage a boat when this same Bow was a big blue stream laughing up at the budding poplars edging it. It was with him she rode along the country roads when May was making the world new after a fashion peculiarly her own. Truly life was fuller than of yore—fuller and more satisfying.

At midsummer an event took place—he came on the last will and testament of Robert Chalmers. It lay, a thing of seals and parchment, at the bottom of a tool chest which the old man had made with his own hands. Bob's first emotion was one of thankfulness. Now people would know that the dead man had looked on him as a son. To this succeeded a deep pity for the girl who joyed in her possessions, the proud Mavis who made no secret of her love of money. It was his, all his. Still, no need to tell her yet; let her enjoy her dream a while longer. He stepped outside, and from the eminence on which the "playhouse" stood, looked over the meadow and pasture land, over the fields of wheat, now changing from green to gold under a turquoise sky. Suddenly a resolve sprang to life. He would not let her know. She loved money, but as a penniless man he would try to win her. How he had grown to love her! From the yellow braids crowning her head to the little feet set ruthlessly on whatever opposed their march onward she was dear to him. Just to win her; prove to herself that she was not mercenary or mean. It was worth while.

Back in the safe receptacle went the Chalmers will, and forth to his task went Bob.

He had little opportunity for wooing. The harvest was on, with its ceaseless round of work; and then came the threshing machines, and before their hum died out came Mr. Preffler, the dapper young lawyer from the east. After a stay of two weeks he went on to the coast, promising to make a longer visit on his return trip.

His coming changed things somewhat. He had not evinced any liking for Bob, and had taken occasion to put that young man on his proper footing as occasion offered.

"A great mistake keeping him on the place," he explained.

"But I feel that he has a claim," began Mavis.

"Nonsense, my dear girl. If this place were mine"—there was something proprietary in his tone—"he would stay in it about an hour and a half."

The unaccustomed color flushed the girl's cheek, but she said nothing.

"He's bound to take advantage of your kindness. He'll be making love to you some day," he went on.

"Don't be foolish, Harold," she returned, and the flush deepened. "His ideal woman is all tenderness and unselfishness, while I—you know what I am."

"A charming, level-headed girl," with a bow, "one after my own heart."

The compliment did not awaken the old-time thrill of pride. Dimly she realized there were other and greater articles than those embraced in her creed of worldliness.

She began to be a little afraid of that big, clear-eyed "hired man" of hers. He must guess that Preffler came as her suitor; and yet, instead of assuming that she was to be congratulated, there was something of pity in his

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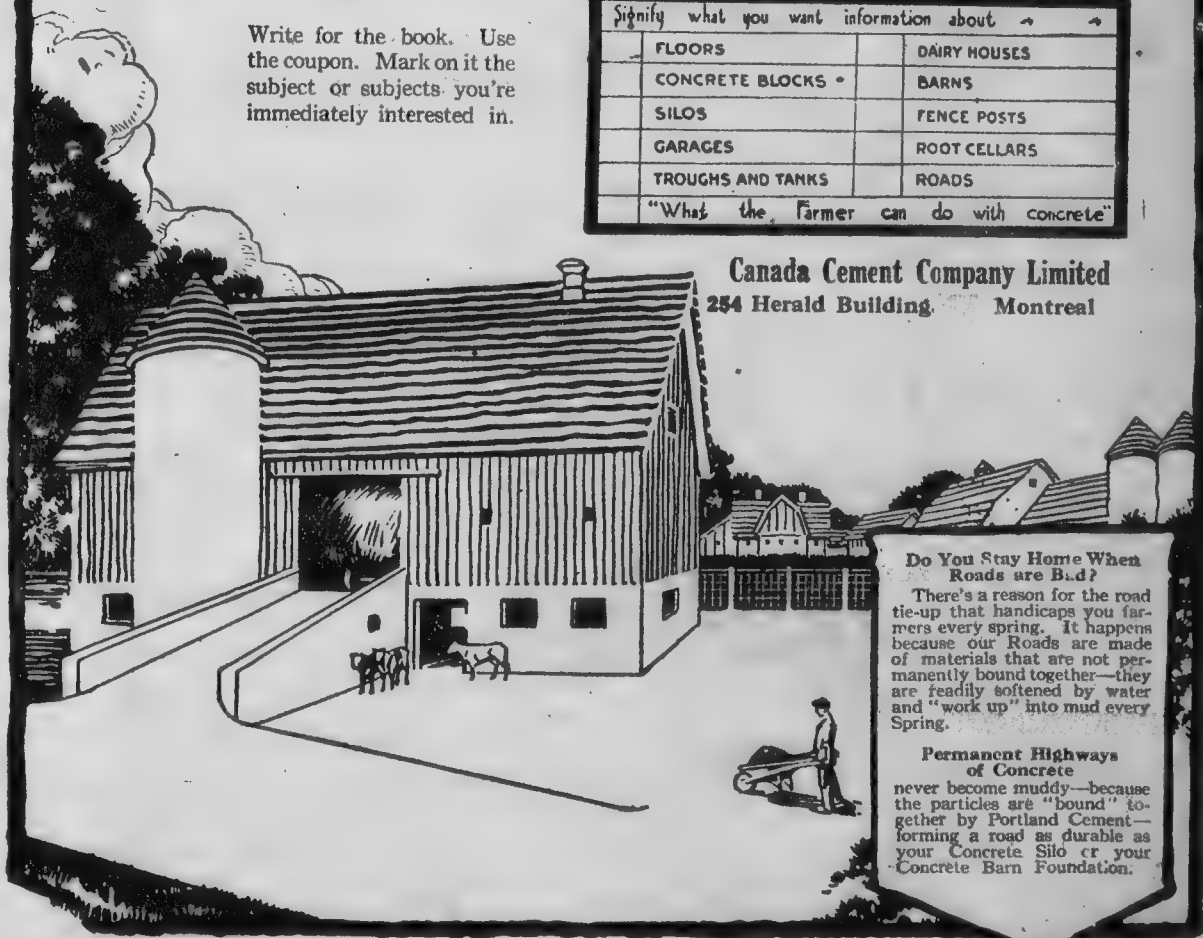
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manner. She thought of speaking frankly on the subject, but he gave her no opportunity.

The little lady of the Bear's Paw was imperious and—yes—overbearing all the autumn. Her "hired man" did not have an easy time of it. Strict indeed was the account of his stewardship as rendered at her command. She was often petulant, always critical. Her wish was to goad Bob into throwing up his position. She failed to get it. He was patient under provocation. The knowledge that he could at any moment prove he was occupying a false position kept him from resenting words and ways which under other circumstances would have past bearing.

Mr. Preffler returned when the ground was white with snow and the air filled with the odor of Christmas cheer. He lost no time in pressing his suit. His sharp eyes had noted a change in Mavis

on the occasion of his first visit. Something seemed to have dulled, not her love for him—for love she never had—but her vivid admiration. This being a blow to his vanity, he resented it with spirit. He became exceedingly devoted to Mavis, who in turn became exceedingly captious with Bob. The day that she and Mr. Preffler had set to drive to Bar-on-Tee she sought Bob out.

"We will drive a team," she said in that high-handed way peculiar to little women. "Mr. Preffler wishes you to see to it that Darby and your chestnut are hitched to the sleigh."

"Mr. Preffler be— See here, nobody but myself has ever drawn a line over the chestnut. He belongs to me."

"I thought"—something in her voice made you understand that she joyed in the fray—"I thought he belonged to the estate."

"He does in a way, but—"

"Then harness and hitch him, my good chap," broke in the lawyer, who had joined them unobserved. "You have the order of your mistress."

"I've changed my mind," said the girl, quickly. "I—I wouldn't like to feel that I was under obligations to Mr. Kirkwood."

"Do you want my horse?" Her blue eyes met his blazing dark ones, in spite of herself. "Anything I have is at your command; you know that," he ended up.

"Look here, my fine fellow," Mr. Preffler laid a white hand patronizingly on Bob's arm. "You can't take on airs in this fashion. I've made up my mind to drive that horse, and what I make up my mind to do I usually carry out. You say he belongs to you, but you know better. Lies don't go down with me. It is no—"

He got no further. The arm of the

overseer lifted and Preffler measured his length in the soft snow.

"I'm sorry," he said in his boyish way to Mavis. "Forget he was your"—the word "lover" stuck in his throat—"your guest. You're pretty waxy, I expect."

The pink was on her cheeks. Her eyes, soft, almost pleading, looked into his.

"How strong you are!" she said in a whisper. "How strong you are!"

It was then that Bob helped the angry Preffler to his feet, and asked his pardon.

The pair did not go to Bar-on-Tee after all. The lawyer had a severe headache, and Mavis had what her indulgent mother called a nervous spell, but which Mrs. Kelly, who had come over to superintend the Christmas baking, designated, with truth, a fit of temper.

Christmas Eve came clear and cold to the Bear's Paw. Over the still, white world arched a sky of blue, shading to purple, and hung with a million gems. It was glorious. That unmistakable air of festivity which Mrs. Kelly invariably created as often as there was an excuse for it, pervaded the homestead. The mantel held a wreath of holly; the long, smoky mirror was smothered with the same, a sprig of mistletoe dangled from the hanging lamp as boldly as though this were not the first time in the history of the place that it had put in an appearance.

A dry spruce log blazed in the open fireplace, before which sat a moody-looking Bob. He had sent Mavis a message to the effect that he wished to speak with her on business of importance to himself. His mind was made up; he would leave the homestead. Mavis did not want him; had grown as fierce as anything so white and small could grow in her intolerance of him. He would end it all here and now. Why was Mavis so slow in coming?

Even as he started up impatiently, she came in. She was paler even than usual, and her voice was not quite steady as she made an inquiry as to the matter he wished to talk over. Her nervousness disconcerted him. Was it possible that she feared he, intended telling her how sweet she looked in that red gown, and how dear, past the telling, she was to him? He stood up a little straighter and spoke in a business-like tone.

"I'm leaving here right away," McKenzie has offered me one of the far north trading posts, and I've made up my mind to take it after the holidays."

Of a sudden a light leaped into the blue, blue eyes. "You are going away from me?" It was little more than a whisper. "Going away from the place you love because of me. How you must hate me, Bob!"

It was the first time she had called him by name. Bob's stern resolves melted. He would not run away like a coward without letting her know that he cared. He looked at her, his heart in his eyes.

"Mavis," he said, "there's nothing for me to do but go away from here—from you. There—"

"Yes, yes," she interrupted, "you could stay and help me to be better. I'm not so mean and wicked as I was a year ago. I know money is not everything. The worldliness seems to have slipped out of my heart since I came to a world of big solitudes and clear skies—and real people. I'm not afraid to be poor now, and—Bob, it is I who will go away." She came closer and held out a cold, little hand.

"The property never was mine. Take it, Bob," with a gesture of renunciation. "Take all that belongs to you."

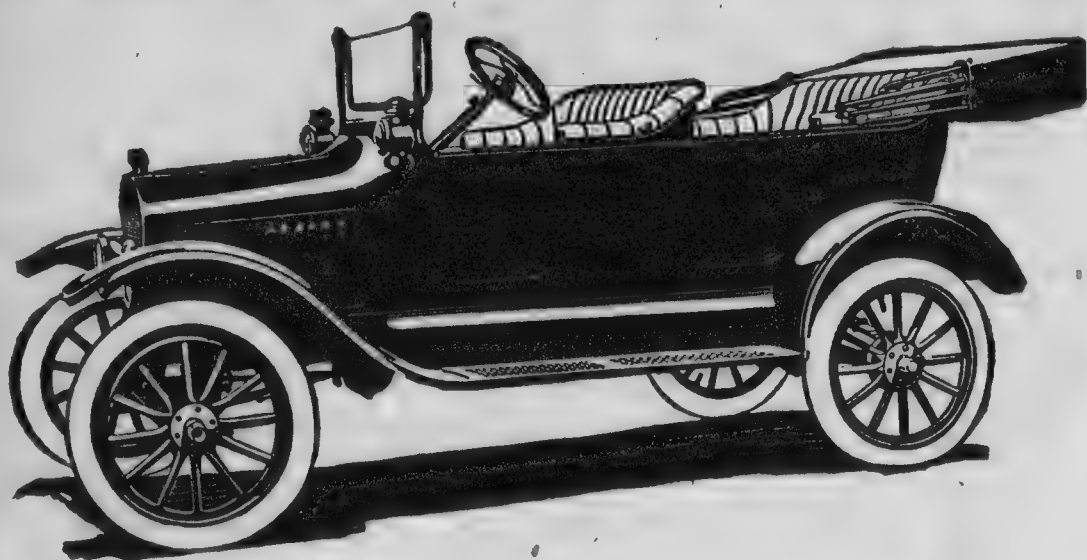
He took it. She was only a slim, red streak in the brawny arms which held her hungrily. He might have known she would not marry Preffler, matter-of-fact duffer, might have known—

"Bob, Bob," came a tremulous whisper, "I'm not good enough for you. I'm a headstrong—"

"Stop right there, little girl; you're speaking of the future Mrs. Bob, remember."

The door opened a little way, then closed with a bang which was discretion itself.

"Bob, my boy," Mrs. Kelly's voice,

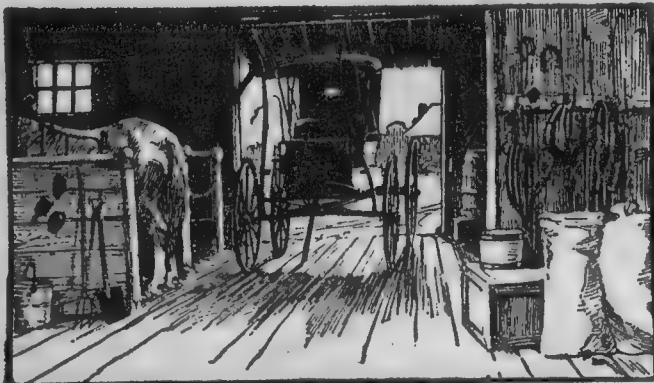


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choked with laughter, came from the passage outside, "the mistletoe is right for you, under the lamp."

A long silence, then: "Thank you, Mrs. Kelly, I've found it," in tones that trembled with laughter and with love.

Later Mrs. Kelly met him. He was going toward the "playhouse," singing as he went:

"The year's at the spring,  
The day's at the morn."

"Troth and 'tis yourself is the brave boy to be warbling o' spring with the th-th-thingimydum to 30 below, and the snow cracking underfoot like parlor matches," she said, interrupting him without compunction.

"It is spring," he declared, "spring with blossoms, and buds, and birds. Mother Kelly, you know it is. Look at me and deny it if you can."

"Oh, the big, happy child that you are!" softly. "Have it spring if it pleases you. And me," looking after him, "thinking Providence had quit taking care of Bow River folk for good and all!"

"God's in His Heaven,

All's right with the world,"

came the clear, strong voice. Mrs. Kelly looked up at the purple sky tangled in stars, and a Milky Way which looked a pathway of glory over which the Christ-child might walk this gladdest night of all the year.

"True for you, Bob," she said with conviction, "true for you—though we forget the same when things don't go to our liking. 'Tis a way we have—a way that must hurt the loving heart of Him betimes."

(The End.)

## Cleaning Seed Grain

Continued from Page 8

possible and to remove all the smaller grain so that the sample when cleaned and graded is uniform in size.

### Cleaning Oats and Barley

Cleaning oats and barley requires a different set of screens. The sieve usually sent out with mills are coarse and large in size, made of wire, with only a single sieve used in the upper shoe. This is all right to clean out large straws, but of little use in cleaning for seed. The mesh is too large and the blast is unable to blow out the large impurities.

I find that the most satisfactory sieve to use is of perforated zinc. This is easily made. The perforations are larger than those used for wheat. They should be large enough to allow a medium sized field pea to fall through. The sieves should be the full length of the upper shoe, and one or two or more may be used in a gang. These sieves allow the oats to fall through the same as the wheat and allows the larger impurities to slide over at the back. As the sieves are smooth, they will carry over a big percentage of the double oats, bosom oats, straw knots and straws. It is not possible to do this with wire sieves. In the lower shoe the 2x11 sieve is useful to remove the small wild oats and weed seeds. It does good work in grading the seed. A 9x9 may be used if there are no wild oats.

This same arrangement is good for barley. An 8x8, 2x10 or 2x11 sieve may be used in the lower shoe. For two-rowed barley the 7x7 will do excellent work.

### Wheat from Oats and Barley

To remove wheat from oats and barley, after the seed is cleaned it may be run over the wheat gang in the upper shoe. The wheat falls through the perforations, and the oats or barley float over the gang and fall into a box at the back of the mill. It is necessary to shut off all the wind when this is done. In flooding oats or barley in this way the grain must not be fed too fast, or the wheat cannot find its way through the sieves.

If it is desired to further grade up the seed wheat, oats or barley, this can be done by putting it through again and using a larger sieve in the lower shoe. There are some special graders on the market for removing wild oats from wheat, oats or barley, after it has been cleaned with the fanning mill,

but when these are used the grain should be thoroughly cleaned first.

Turning a fanning mill by hand is not a very desirable occupation, especially if the work is done in the winter time. Larger sized mills operated by power with a small gasoline engine are on the market, and worthy of the consideration of every grain grower.

### Two Classes of Good Seed

In the foregoing the points to be observed are the necessity for clean, good, sound seed. In referring to good seed we may put it in two classes: First, good, sound, plump seed of average quality, with no special pedigree, or seed not far removed from pedigreed stock cleaned as heavily as possible; and second, seed of high pedigree produced by selection or breeding. In either case it is important that the seed shall be so clean that no impurities are to be found, though a trace of white cap is not serious.

Not all the seed that goes in the ground produces a crop. Some of it fails to grow, or if it germinates, is crowded out by the stronger and more vigorous plants and fails to hold its own. What we should aim at is that nothing shall take the place of good, sound seed in the seed bed, and to give the individual seed individual space to develop. There is a place in the soil for every individual seed, and it is our work and our opportunity to see that it gets that place and that no weak seed or impurities shall have that place in the soil. Our opportunity is now, and there is no better time than the present to get busy in preparing the seed to the best of our ability.

### Some Notes in Conclusion

If too much grain is going over the back of the mill, the grain is being fed too fast, or the grain is large in size. This can be regulated by the operator.

In cleaning the second time, do not feed too fast. Allow the screen in the lower shoe to have a chance to screen out the smallest grain or weed seeds.

Do not expect to save all the grain. The probability is that the large grains that are carried over the wheat gang to the back of the mill are foreign grain, and these should not be put back into the mill again.

Use all the blast possible and do not be concerned if a few of the larger grains are blown out.

Do not overlook the fact that what grain is taken out may be sold in the market at a good price.

The heavier the seed the better chance for a crop.

### ALBERTA SHORT COURSE SCHOOLS

The department of agriculture for Alberta has arranged to hold a two-day short course school for the special discussion of soil cultivation and grain-raising topics at the following points:

Macleod	Feb. 4-5
Carmangay	Feb. 11-12
Trochu	Feb. 16-18
Castor	Feb. 22-23
Sedgewick	Feb. 27-Mar. 1
Lloydminster	Mar. 4-5
Raymond	Feb. 7-8
Munson	Feb. 14-15
Delburne	Feb. 19-20
Bowden	Feb. 25-26
Viking	Mar. 8-9

Illustrated addresses will be given in the evening of the first day at each place on "Weed Identification and Livestock." A staff of the most experienced and practical agricultural speakers in the province will take part in the program at every meeting. Every farmer possible should attend these courses and equip himself as thoroughly as possible to raise the largest crop next year he ever raised.

For further particulars address Alex. Galbraith, superintendent of fairs and institutes, Edmonton.

### MILLION LESS SHEEP IN GREAT BRITAIN

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The disks are held at uniform depth in hard and soft soil by front pressure springs, which give the disks a great range of motion, and prevent neck weight on the horses.

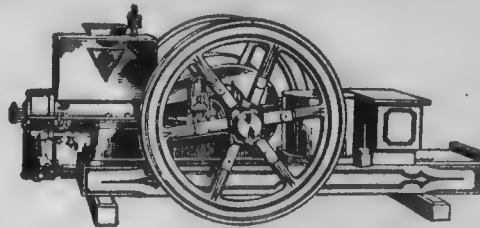
Whether the drill is working up hill or down, with the hopper full or almost empty, makes no difference—the slanting feed run openings force the seed to drop evenly. It cannot bunch or be crushed.

A McCormick Drill gives you a better chance to harvest a bumper crop of high grade grain. It is easy to buy. See the local dealer, who will show you all about furrow openers, feeds, bearings, and attachments, and will take your order for just the style and size you need. We will send you catalogues if you will send a card or letter to the nearest branch house listed below.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# The Deeper Life

The Comfort of the Mysterious.

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

"Comfort ye, Comfort ye my people," was the gracious and inspiring message from Jehovah that came to the mysterious and sublime prophet whom in the absence of any other name we call Isaiah of Babylon. That message was the key-note of his mighty ministry and became in a far-distant age the key-note of the most sublime work of musical inspiration—the oratorio of the "Messiah."

Israel, in captive exile in Babylon, far from their subjugated and devastated country, needed comfort. But surely never was Divine comfort needed as in this great world agony. The suffering of this colossal struggle is on a scale that makes all other periods of misery seem petty. The deaths, the woundings, the heart breaks, the privations are unparalleled. To this must be added the accentuating element of unexpectedness. From physical comfort and well-being, from peace and security, unmatched before men and women have been thrust into this dark chamber of torture, and when in addition civilization, by its refining and humanizing influence had made them as never before sensitive to their own sufferings and sympathetically sensitive to the sufferings of others.

Never was the world in such need of comfort and high consolations are not wanting.

The men who have been broken and maimed and who will have to go softly all their days; the mothers and wives of those who sleep under the little wooden crosses, have the high and enduring consolation of knowing that through this unspeakably costly sacrifice the liberties of the world have been preserved. It may even be that through this great sacrifice the world will be delivered from the scourge of war. It may be theirs to foresee, not doubtfully, that untold generations will bless the brave men who resisted the wild beast fury of the last people to be drunk with military arrogance and so made the most appalling war of human history the last.

Those in Canada, too, who will bear all their life in body or in heart the marks of this great agony will, it is no vain dream, have the consolation of seeing Canada emerge from this anguish, united, cleansed, ennobled. The easy, irresponsible, thoughtlessly selfish spirit so rife in Canada has given place to thoughtfulness, and the recognition of service and sacrifice as the great principles of human life. All the warring nations are being regenerated by the war. None, perhaps, are receiving a more distinct and vital impulse to repentance than Canada.

Perhaps nothing but the sorrows and the heroisms of this colossal struggle could have broken up the hard, wayside soil of Canadian life and made it a seed bed for the divine ideas by which only can a nation really live.

A new Canada, a new Europe, a new World—these are some of the high consolations which belong to those whose sufferings have been the price of such blessings. And many other consolations have doubtless been realized and will disclose themselves as the purposes of God ripen.

And yet there will be times, it may be, when all these specific consolations will fail. The heart will revolt against them all. It will bitterly ask if there was no other way. Could the world not have been led to lay aside the obsolete barbarism of war without the slaughter and devastation and unutterable griefs of these three years and a half? If, indeed this war could have been held off for 20 years more would not the triumph of socialism in Germany have made it impossible? Would not, con-

ceivably, the decrease of perhaps half a dozen or a dozen men in the Central Empires have prevented this awful outbreak?

And as for the social and spiritual regeneration of the nations were this, too, not inevitable in any case? Is it not part of the slow, secular, unstrayable movement of human history? Has

not the war been simply an accelerating force? And would it not have been better, unspeakably better, that this war should not have been permitted even if the social regeneration of the world had been delayed for generations?

Such questions the grieving heart in some moods may ask and find no answer. All specific attempts at consolation may be turned or evaded. Perhaps in some deeply unquiet moods the surest consolation of all is to fall back on the very mystery of things.

Some troubles can be understood, the reason and benefit of them discerned, and no doubt

there is some satisfaction in this. But there are troubles that pass beyond our comprehension and explanation and, perhaps, this is well for such troubles bring us face to face with the infinity of God. And there is a wonderful charm and peculiar and deep rest in the very mystery of God. If we could understand the disappointments and thwartings and heart-breaks of life we should be tempted to think that we were as wise as God. And an understood God would be no God at all. It is the mystery of God that comforts us; the mystery of sorrow that gives birth to the sublimest hopes; the mystery of life that emancipates from all disappointment and bafflement of spirit. It is these unanswered and seemingly unanswerable queries that fling us directly upon God and then we know the blessedness of faith, simple, naked, child-like faith. Faith and mystery are correlative terms. At least there can be no faith where there is no mystery, and the more complete the mystery the greater the faith, and the greater the faith the loftier the hope and the more perfect the peace.

Edward Payson, the saintly father of Mrs. Prentiss who wrote "Stepping Heavenward," overwhelmed near the close of his life with sickness and sorrow said, "I can find no reason for these afflictions but I am as well satisfied as if I had a thousand reasons." If he had analysed his own feelings more deeply he would have found that a thousand reasons, if they had left no mystery in his trials, would have left him not as satisfied but infinitely less so. Not to know comforts us more than to know. It suggests explanations and compensations too large and sweet for us yet to grasp.

"Is it so, O Christ in Heaven,  
That the fulness yet to come,  
Is so glorious and so perfect,  
That to know would strike us dumb?  
That if only for a moment,  
We could pierce beyond the sky,  
With these poor dim eyes of mortals,  
We should just see God and die?"

Life and God would shrink into petty mean things if mystery were eliminated. Every picture should have a glimpse into the infinite, some out-look into the far-off. So the sorrows that cannot be explained reveal to us the infinite destiny to which we are born and the infinite God in whose unsearchable purposes we are to find our true consolations. There is no peace so deep and no hope so high as those that spring out of the unexplained mysteries of human suffering.

"Life's mystery—deep, restless as the ocean—

flashed and tossed for ages to and fro;  
Earth's generations watch its ceaseless motion  
As in and out its hollow moanings flow;  
Shivering and yearning by that unknown sea,  
Let my soul calm itself, O Christ, in Thee!

Between the mysteries of death and life  
There standest, loving, guiding—not explaining;

We ask, and Thou art silent—yet we gaze,  
And our charmed hearts forget their drear complaining!  
No crushing fate, no stony destiny!  
Thou Lamb that hast been slain we rest in Thee.

Thy pierced hand guides the mysterious wheels,

Thy thorn-crowned brow now wears the crown of power;  
And when the dark enigma presseth sore,  
Thy patient voice saith, 'Watch with me one hour!'

As sinks the moaning river in the sea  
In silver peace, so sinks my soul in Thee."

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In every kernel of Seager Wheeler's seed is bound up the tendency to develop a strong plant, a lengthy head and well developed berries with from three to four kernels in every spikelet.

The Guide knows that you can materially increase your annual yield by using improved strains of seed. One bushel of this superior seed grain secured now should provide you with 600 bushels of seed in two years' time. A few hours spent aiding The Guide in its "Bigger Yields" Campaign will secure for you a bushel of Seager Wheeler's Registered Marquis Wheat FREE. As seed for foundation stock, one bushel of this seed is worth a carload of ordinary varieties. Clip the coupon NOW and provide for your allotment.



Seager Wheeler inspecting a large field of grain. The field was seeded with his improved strain of Marquis wheat and gave a yield of better than fifty bushels per acre.

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# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

## TAKE CONVENTION TONIC

I have just returned from the Brandon convention of the Women's Section, Grain Growers' Association. My only regret is that every woman in Manitoba could not have been at that convention. It was a source of inspiration from beginning to end. On the Club page of this issue there is an announcement of other conventions. It is a decided loss to the individual and to the community in which such person lives to miss these conventions.

The brilliant and thoughtful contribution to the program. To hear what the clever women of a province have to say, I consider, takes second place to the companionship and conversation with so many persons from different parts of the country. The woman with five children and who has to milk four cows night and morning eats dinner with the woman who has lost her babies, and learns that instead of being overworked she is the most fortunate woman in the world. The woman whose home is a prairie shanty sits beside the woman who lives in the big house and hears her tale of woe about the big kitchen that must be scrubbed and the endless stairs that must be climbed, and realizes that the shanty has its compensations. The president of a club with a large membership sits beside the little secretary of a remote prairie club, and they exchange notes, each leaving the other a little happier for having met. And so it goes. Each woman who attends is broadened and helped and inspired by contact with the other women. Your delegates can go home and tell you what was on the wonderful program, but unless you have been at a convention yourself you will wonder what has made your delegate so much happier and contented, and why she goes at her work with so much vim and enthusiasm.

Even if you are not a delegate to your convention, try and go for a part of the time at least as a visitor. It will make you ten years younger.

## A PRACTICAL SOCIAL CENTRE

By Rev. J. A. Doyle.

A modern psychologist of some note has said: "The greatest thing in this world is a human life, and the greatest work in this world is so to touch that human life as to aid its development." In other words, the one great business of both Church and State is to provide every community, and every individual in that community with such help and influence as will produce in them the truest, highest and noblest type of citizenship.

### Foreigners in Saskatchewan

We have in Saskatchewan a population of about 650,000 people. Of these, nearly 300,000, or 46 per cent., are non-English speaking. As these people have been invited to our country by our government, we accept without question the fact that it is our duty to provide them with those helps and influences which will aid them most in the development of this type of citizenship to which we refer.

We believe, further, that it is the duty of the Church to initiate any work or institution which may be especially helpful, even though the scope of that work would seem more particularly the business or work of the State.

### Social Centre

To this end a social centre has been established by the Methodist Church at Insinger, Saskatchewan, and after about a year of trial we believe that it has more than justified its existence, and we have a conviction that similar institutions could be established with profit in other parts of our country.

### Insinger

Insinger is a village 35 miles west of Yorkton, and is in the centre of an almost solid Ruthenian settlement. A survey of seven and a half townships taken about two years ago showed that

497 families lived on the farms in these townships. Of these, 311 were found to be Bukawinian and 95 Galician, making in all 406 Ruthenian families.

For this social centre fifteen acres of land were secured just a half a mile outside of the village, and suitable buildings were erected. These consist of a good commodious residence, a community hall and school building combined, with necessary stable and out-buildings, and the following lines of work are being carried on:

As the public schools in this vicinity are all closed in the winter time, the most urgent need seems to be that public school work should be carried on during the winter months. Last winter there was an average attendance of about 25. These ranged in age from five to 25 years. The public school curriculum was followed as far as possible, and the progress made by all classes was decidedly satisfactory.

At the close of the term a school concert was held at which practically all the scholars took part. This concert was a revelation. Some of the boys who could hardly speak a word of English in the fall, recited with considerable efficiency such difficult selections as "Lord Lochinvar" and "The Charge of the Light Brigade." In this latter selection the dramatic was by no means lacking.

The school attendance this winter has so increased that an additional teacher had to be employed.

### Night Classes

As there were a number who could not attend the day school, being other-

### Household Science

A good deal of attention has been given to the teaching of the women in the community the best methods in regard to cooking, sewing and all household work, and a very great deal of good has been accomplished through this agency.

### Demonstration Plots

Five acres of the fifteen-acre site are wholly set apart for demonstration plots in grain, vegetables and flowers. This is still in crude form, but gives promise of being a very large part of the work done in this social centre.

### People's Forum

A forum has been established which will be conducted chiefly on Sunday afternoons, at which addresses and lectures will be given by prominent men of the province on domestic science, health, sanitation and citizenship.

The most important work done at this social centre, however, is that which cannot be tabulated. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Peter Yemen, who is in charge of this work, and to Mrs. Yemen, who renders very valuable assistance.

## SEND THE BOYS PAPERS

Canadians overseas like to read Canadian papers. Newspapers are the next best things to letters from home. Here is a suggestion: Eliminate as much advertising as possible to save expense and weight and wrap up some newspapers every week and address them as follows: Lady Drummond, 14 Cockspur Street, London, S.W., England. Write on the outside the place of

In England during the war there has been a notable increase in the number of health visitors employed in instructing mothers in the proper care of their babies and young children. Similar measures have been taken in practically all the warring countries.

Where it has been necessary for mothers to leave their households to undertake work in the munitions or other war trades—and this has been discouraged as much as possible—numerous day nurseries have been established to take care of the children thereby denied mother care.

In the United States, officials state, it will be necessary to increase greatly the number of day nurseries in the larger cities. However, the chief danger confronting infant and maternity welfare work in this country is that imposed by the withdrawal of great numbers of physicians and nurses to military field service, officials state. Every effort should be made, therefore, to enlist all available women for hospital training courses, the Children's Bureau urges, as an insurance against the threatened disorganization of our welfare activities from this cause.—Mother's Magazine.

## DISH WASHING

You remember what a tiny thing you were when, with mother's apron tied round your neck, breathing hard and holding carefully lest small hands prove inadequate to the task, you wiped the cups for the first time.

You remember how, when you reached your teens, you made futile attempts to escape the inevitable. Sudden attacks of illness or exhaustion followed meals. The dish-washing always patiently awaited your recovery. Unexpected and imperative errands developed. The dish-washing awaited your return. After a few years of this you bowed to the inevitable, vowing, however, that you would never marry a man who would expect you to wash dishes!

And now your own little daughter has begun to wipe the coffee-cups. Sometimes, please, after one of those unexpected illnesses or errands, for the sake of that other little girl who was you, won't you let her come back to a cleared table and a shining kitchen?

She doesn't deserve it, the lazy little rascal—but butterflies' flights and a girl's girlhood are shortlived things at best. Discipline is good for her soul, but how her love for you will thrive on a sense of your understanding! So much of life is dish-washing. So few of us ever have a chance to run away. Let her successfully play hockey once in a while, and all those other shadowy little girls who are the memories of us will call you blessed.—The Dilineator.

## "THISTLE" UNFAIR

In looking through a recent issue of The Guide I was struck by the letter signed "Thistle." I consider "Thistle" very meagre in information in regard to the girl in question; nor does she mention who her former associates were or what she found to condemn in them. Of course, a girl could not learn a very great deal in a short winter course. But perhaps the girl in question had her eyes opened to a few facts. And what may have been considered as upishness was merely a change of course.

I know one girl who went away to school and came home and agitated until her father had the home remodelled, thereby giving better sanitation and much comfort and convenience to the household in general. This girl was censured for coming home with high notions. Another instance is of a girl who insisted on holding aloof from certain of her old associates who had acquired the liquor habit. To my mind both girls should be complimented, as those are the ideas we need, together with the mind that can look up, not down; look out, not in, and can lend assistance.

M. D. K.



AN EASILY MADE PLAY-HOUSE

This baby is living happily out of doors, removed from harm or danger, and requires a minimum of mother's attention.

wise employed, it was found necessary that night classes should be organized. Some who attended the public school also attended the night school, and in some cases where the children attended the day school, the parents attended at night. This line of work is meeting with considerable success.

### Picture Addresses

Through some tests made on previous occasions, we found that these people responded heartily when any kind of pictures were placed on exhibition. We therefore secured a moving picture machine known as the Pathoscope, and arranged for five films per week to be sent from the company's head office in Toronto. These films were selected with a view of being educative, and the addresses given with the exhibition of them have accomplished a great deal both in imparting information and keeping up the interest in the institution. We also secured a stereopticon lantern, and have a collection of about 650 slides. These are used on special evenings and also in the night classes, and to some extent in the day school.

publication. Tie them up carefully. The postage is one cent for four ounces. Lady Drummond's clerks will then forward them to the boys in camp, hospital or in the trenches.

"By the way," interjected one of the men, "if you are writing to Canada about us would you mind telling those good people out there who send us these nice things not to put chocolates and cigars in the socks they knit and send to us. We don't like to write ourselves for fear they might misunderstand us and think us ungrateful. But when they reach us out here the chocolates are usually dissolved away and the cigars are unusable."

## WAR TIME CARE OF BABIES

Nothing should be considered more important in war time than strengthening and extending the work of infant and maternal welfare agencies," declares Dr. Grace L. Meigs, infant health specialist of the Children's Bureau. "For the most part this means," states Dr. Meigs, "the intelligent care and nursing of babies by healthy mothers in their own homes."



# Music in the Home

Music and song are the universal mediums of emotional expression common to all peoples and tongues. The music and the songs of a nation have much to do with the forming of the character of the people.

Good music and good songs are educative and uplifting, and for the great majority of people they inspire the imagination, touch the feelings and carry the spirit into a higher sphere of delight and ecstasy than do poetry, painting or literature. On the other hand, many people regard music as something that is non-practical, a mere pleasant tickling of the ear, something of no value to the "getting on" in life. We are, however, beginning to find that music and song are quite as necessary to the development of the finer senses of the individual and to the appreciation of the everyday tasks as many of our so-called practical subjects. Music trains all the senses to be acute; indeed, it adds another sense, and one more sense of perception means one more avenue to and from the mind, hence one more interest and means of expression in life.

## Effects on Individuals and Nations

The effect of music or the lack of it may be traced in many ways. On nations, as on individuals, music leaves its mark; for the more civilized the nation the greater the amount of music it needs wherewith to express its flights of mental vision. Hence it can readily be seen that the music and songs of a nation not only indicate the national bias, but have much to do with inspiring, forming and weaving their ideals, be they high or low, into the national life. Only the civilized peoples cultivate music to any great extent, and the character of these peoples may in a large measure be gauged by the quality and kind of music they cultivate.

That there is a great need in the prairie provinces for better musical education every thoughtful person who understands the national situation and who has the future of the country at heart readily admits. The prairie communities suffer in this respect more than most communities because the country is so young and the population so scattered that the people have not as yet had time to concentrate their attention on musical education.

A country without song lacks the popular form in which may be crystallized the traditions and accomplishments of its past, its joys, sorrows, loves and hates, and its hopes and aspirations for the future. How necessary, then, that we do our best to foster the gift of song in our midst! Unfortunately, through the lack of stimulus and opportunity we find very few young men on the prairies who can sing or who dare to attempt to express themselves in song. The women, however, can do better than the men because more attention is paid to their musical education, but still there are many of these who can sing most cheerfully out of tune.

## The Prairie Girls Handicapped

The girls from the prairies are in a class by themselves. They have strength of character and a natural poise and dignity in all their movements which shows that they come of good stock, and they are thirsty for knowledge. A better class of student cannot be found. They feel, however, that they are handicapped in the race of life with the better equipped girls in the towns and cities, but when the chance of attending college or normal school does come to them, they make up for it all by keen, hard, clear-sighted study. One young lady student with whom the writer was acquainted told him, with tears in her eyes, that up to the age of 16 she had never heard but three songs sung, and one of these was "God Save the King." The spirit of music

A monthly department conducted by Golan E. Hoole, author of *The Physiology of the Vocal Organs and Breathing For Singers*.

was there, but it lacked something. What was it? It was education and assistance; the opportunity of hearing others; the chance to imitate.

Thousands of boys and girls on the prairies are in the same position, dumbly, unconsciously waiting for something or someone to awaken to life the spirit of musical expression which lies dormant within them. How can this awakening be accomplished? Principally by hearing others play and sing, and then by being encouraged to make music themselves. Inspiration first and then education.

Children with musical gifts will extract music from the crudest of instruments, and, to a limited extent, educate themselves if only they are led and encouraged in the right way. Every home, no matter how poor and humble, can be made the centre of musical life, even though the principal musical instruments are of the simplest kind; for with only a mouth-organ or tin whistle pleasant music can be made, and with the addition of a violin, cornet, flute or 'cello, mandoline, guitar or auto-harp, and old tin cans for drums, quite a family orchestra of a sort can be formed that, coupled with the human voice, will make any home a centre of delight for young and old; provided, of course, that they are played in tune. In a home of this kind, where the instruments are varied, there will be more incentive and inspiration to practice among its members than if the only available instrument were of the keyboard type such as the piano or organ, because no member of the household need then wait for his or her turn to practice. Therefore, if every home is to do its share towards the communal welfare, every child should have the choice of one or two simple musical instruments on which to expend his musical energies. The drum for rhythm and the rest for melody and chorus.

## A Christmas Incident

On Christmas morning the writer had a pleasant experience of music in the prairie home. He looked in on a neighboring farmer and his wife to wish them a Merry Christmas. After showing the Christmas presents, among which was an auto-harp, the farmer tuned up his fiddle and commenced to play a lively dance tune, while his wife swept the strings of the auto-harp. Together they made very pleasant music, much to the delight of the children and the visitor, who together made an appreciative and attentive audience. These children will naturally want to play as did their parents, and will try to pick out tunes from any and every instrument with which they become acquainted, and given proper tuition they will be the music lovers and music makers of the coming generation. The inspiration and the example are there; education should follow.

Parents who can sing should make a practice of singing in the home and encouraging the youngsters to sing also. In later years those children will remember with loving tenderness the songs they heard and sang at home. Nay, more, they will idealize the singing of father or mother to such an extent that no great singers they may hear in later life on the concert platform will ever be able to dislodge them from the high pedestal on which they, their children, have placed them. Such an environment is the seed bed for music we would like to see formed in every home in Canada.

But environment is not everything. Education and progress go hand in hand, and no one can make much real progress who, parrot-like, has to learn everything by ear. Most of the players and singers we hear in the country are content to learn everything by ear, and have little or no knowledge of the theory or grammar of music; some do not even know the alphabet. These

Questions relating to music will be answered by Mr. Hoole. Readers are invited to make the fullest possible use of this service. Address all communications to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



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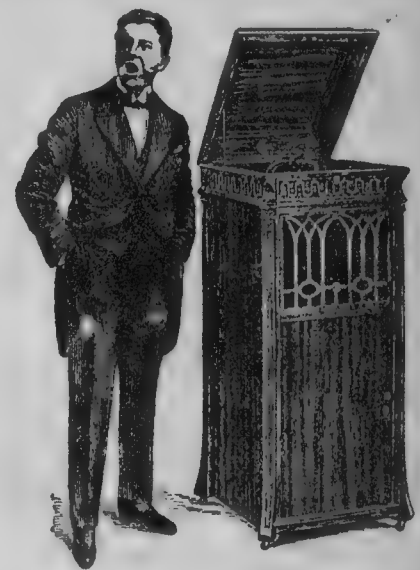
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**BLACK WOLF SETS**—Stole in cape effect, fastening in the front with head. The muff is in pillow or round style, trimmed with heads and tails to match stole. These skins are very silky, and closely resemble black fox. **\$35.00**

**MINK SET**—Large shaped fine dark stole and pillow muff trimmed with natural tails and paws. Reg. \$215.00 for **\$95.00**

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**MEN'S MUSKRAT-LINED COATS**—Good quality black Beaver cloth, with large shawl collar of marmot; fur-lined throughout with nicely matched heavy furred muskrat; 50 inches in length. A large quantity of these good coats in stock. **\$35.00**

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players and singers are the most musical in the community; the music fairly bubbles out of them. But while playing by ear is better than not playing at all, it stops progress and gives a complacency and self-satisfaction that is appalling to see and consider.

#### A Music Chart in Every Home

Music charts on which are shown the melodies of well-known songs in their proper setting of staves, clefs, bars, sharps or flats, etc., should be hung in every home where there are children. The children would unconsciously follow the notes up and down, and in time would begin to hum and sing the song. The principle of sight-seeing would thus early be established.

Geography is learned more exactly and definitely from the maps on the walls than it is from any amount of book study, and in like manner the fundamental principles of music—time, tune and rhythm—would be learned as easily, as surely and exactly as anyone learns from books the meaning of the words and sentences read. Music can be heard by reading it just the same as we can imagine the voice of a friend when we receive a letter from him. It takes practice, of course, to hear melodies without playing them, but so does reading and writing, and the best time to learn is to learn young. Moreover, by their questions the children would learn the meaning and value of every musical sign and variety of note. Indeed, it is the older people that make mountains of molehills in such a small matter as the length of notes. If they would take ten minutes and learn to recognize the difference between a whole note and the half, quarter, eighth and sixteenth of a whole note, they would find it just as easy as giving change out of a dollar. Any music primer will make it clear, if only they will go at it in the right spirit. After the charts had remained for a time in one home, an exchange might be made with other homes in or near the district, and a new set of melodies introduced.

When a child is early taught the theory of music he has a tremendous advantage over one untaught, and if there is a musical instrument at hand he will not be long at a loss how to proceed, on his own initiative, to extract music from it. This is where the kindergarten system of teaching music to children excels. The children learn rapidly and surely, and the "playing" at making music robs this form of tuition of every shadow of work or drudgery. The children laugh with glee while doing their musical "stunts."

#### Education Should Begin Early

So far we have endeavored to show how the minds of the boys and girls may be reached without the help of the music teacher. Music tuition may be difficult to obtain, and that mostly for the piano or organ, but if the fundamentals—time, tune and rhythm—are early instilled, they will at least be able to help themselves and the way made easy for the time when good tuition is available.

A man or a woman with a good voice and sympathetic delivery can influence the young budding singers in a community to a much greater extent than he or she has any conception. The writer has observed a stream of fine voices emanating from one part of Saskatchewan, and has traced this to the unconscious efforts of one singer. The young folks had a good model and example, and in their efforts to imitate him they developed their own voices. Let every good singer bear this in mind. The wonderful invention or discovery, the phonograph, is going to revolutionize music and song in the country. We have the great singers and players brought into our homes, and we can at least try to imitate some of their excellencies. "How to Listen to the Phonograph" will be the subject of one article in The Guide in the near future.

Andrew Carnegie was once asked which he considered to be the most important factor in industry—labor, capital, or brains? The canny Scot replied with a merry twinkle in his eye, "Which is the most important leg of a legged stool?"



# Farm Women's Clubs

## OUR W.G.G.A. AMBULANCE

Amount previously acknowledged, \$472; Pearl Lake W.G.G.A., \$50; Ormiston Juvenile Grain Growers, \$28.

Please note the following letter from the Juvenile Club. Any reports relating to our young people will be greatly appreciated by me.

VIOLET McNAUGHTAN.

### Juvenile Club Letter

"Our Juvenile Club, through the influence and help of the Ormiston W.S.G.G.A., has attained its standing position. We therefore take great pleasure in donating \$28 to the cause of buying an ambulance which is to be sent overseas. Our club procured this money by an entertainment given on December 19, the proceeds of which were \$56. The club kept half of the proceeds for funds.

GRACE STRATTON, Sec.-Treas.

### District No. 6 Report

Extracts from report of Mrs. W. D. Robertson, director District 6, W.G.G.A.:

The severe cold weather and the delay in train service made the convention a partial failure as far as the women's attendance was concerned. Some of those who did attend certainly deserve credit, and it shows that they had interest at heart when they drove such distances before they got train service. I wish I could impress upon the women of our association the great necessity of attending these conventions. The knowledge which one receives on the vital questions of our day more than repays us for the time and expense (even if it is at our own expense).

How can we play our part aright unless we understand the problems confronting us? By the reports of the delegates, as far as money goes the women's sections are doing a great work. One club reported raising over \$500 in one night's entertainment, but what I find too often is the lack of educational work. Too often there seems to be no program laid out to discuss at the regular meetings. As one woman said, "You can't get them out to do anything but plan for dances, and we raise money that way."

I suggest to our local leaders to raise the mind of their members to high

ideals by following the program the Special Study Committee has planned, and realize in all our work that we are working hand in hand with the all-wise God who is working out all things to His eternal glory. Space will not permit me to tell about the great addresses from such as our district director, John McNaughtan, who has the welfare of the whole organization at heart and who was re-elected. Also the inspiring addresses of Professor Swanson, Mrs. E. R. Myers, of Saskatoon, and Mr. T. Hull, of the Military Hospitals Commission. Mr. McKinney, superintendent of organization, urged increased efficiency in our locals. Last, but not least, came Mr. Musselman's address telling of the service Central has rendered. Above all things he urged us to have the Spirit of Christ in all our business. All men should be Christian gentlemen.

The conventions are certainly an inspiration. I would urge our women Grain Growers to own that probably the only reason for their existence is not what they are going to get out of life, but what they are going to give to life.

MRS. W. D. ROBERTSON,

Director, District 6.

## SETTING HIGH STANDARD

In "Manitoba Extension Service News Notes" for January, the Agricultural Extension Service has prepared a statement of what most of the Home Economic societies have been accomplishing during 1917.

The account makes very interesting and satisfactory reading. Nearly every society has been into Red Cross work up to the eyes. Several individual societies contributed above the one thousand dollar mark. Perhaps the best showing was made at Selkirk, and the note regarding this society reads:

"The Selkirk society, with 20 members, set a standard last year that was hard to reach, but they accomplished the feat, and raised over \$4,500 for patriotic purposes this year. They have 400 boys at the front, and remembered all of them at Christmas. They sent 2,000 garments to Europe." The record of what the various societies have done, several printed pages in all, makes proud reading in these days of

sacrifice, and shows how devotedly the women of the province are "doing their bit."

## EXCELLENT YEAR'S WORK

The report of the Latham Homemakers' Club for the year 1917:

There were seven regular meetings held, the first one of the year being in April. With a membership of 18 the books show an average attendance of six at the meetings.

Cash taken in .....\$309.65  
Expenditures ..... 245.80

Balance on hand .....\$ 63.80

The money was spent as follows:

Belgian Relief Fund .....\$17.50

Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund ..... 13.50

French Red Cross ..... 29.00

Purchase of material for 59 parcels sent to boys at the front, 38 suits of pyjamas, 12 day shirts and 86 pairs of socks, also oilcloth and braid to make lunch cloths for the school children.

ANNIE L. LYNCH,

Secy.-Treas., Homemakers' Club.  
Latham, Sask.

## PATRIOTIC WORK

The following report of the year's work done by the Pense Homemakers' Club makes an excellent record:

Belgian relief fund .....\$50.00

Serbian relief fund ..... 23.50

Polish relief fund ..... 23.50

Red Cross ..... 60.00

Blue Cross ..... 25.00

Blind soldiers of St. Dunstan's ..... 50.00

Army and Navy Veterans ..... 25.00

French Red Cross ..... 25.00

Prisoners of war fund ..... 25.00

French wounded emergency fund ..... 25.00

Y.M.C.A. huts ..... 25.00

I.O.D.E. for relief work ..... 25.00

Halifax relief fund ..... 25.00

To St. Chad's Hospital were sent

158 dozen eggs, 29 lbs. butter

and many baskets of vegetables, to the value of ..... 66.85

To the Earl Grey Tubercular

Hospital were sent marmalade

fruit, jelly, butter, eggs,

pickles, vegetables and money

to the value of ..... 65.60

Sock shower of 180 pairs valued

at ..... 90.00

Including a balance of .....\$ 8.65 brought from previous year, the club handled a total of merchandise and money during the year of .....\$679.45 Pense, Sask.

## SPLENDID ALFALFA PLOTS

Our U.F.W.A. has had for the past three years a children's garden competition, vegetables and flowers being grown. Dean Howes, of the Department of Agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton, has been judge of these gardens for us, and prizes have been given. Last year we added (as a special) a plot of alfalfa. The first year this alfalfa was judged for general growth, cultivation and freedom from weeds. Next year it will be judged for seed. The children who had alfalfa plots were asked to write an essay on same. No prize was given, but the best essay was to be published in The Guide as a mark of honor. Miss Jean le Reed, honorary president of the Alberta U.F.W.A., was judge. Miss Reed, when she returned the essays to me, said: "The essays are all very well written, and it is hard to decide between them."

MARY W. HAMBLY,

Secy., U.F.W.A.  
Duhamel, Alta.

## LETTER TO W. S. G. G. A.

Piche P.O., Sask., Dec. 20, 1917.  
Dear Secretary: Please find enclosed a report form. Will you kindly fill in and return as soon as possible after December 31. It is not necessary to call a meeting to do this.

We are extremely anxious to give a definite showing of the year's activities of our W.G.G.A. at the forthcoming Provincial Convention to be held in Regina, February 12 to 15. (See Guide and Daily Papers for full particulars). Resolutions should be sent to me not later than February 6, 1918. The usual arrangements will be made to take care of babies. We hope that every Women's Section will send one or more delegates. War time problems to be dealt with at our Convention, including "The Labor Problem, The Returned Soldier, Conservation, The Social Evil, and Medical Aid," call for the fullest possible re-



THE NEWLY ELECTED EXECUTIVE OF THE WOMEN'S SECTION OF THE MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Top Row, left to right—Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Forrester, Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Thorburn, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Howitt.  
Lower Row, left to right—Mrs. J. S. Wood, Mrs. Teeth, Mrs. Weisake, Mrs. Ames.





## Meat Costs 8 Times as Much

### As Luscious Quaker Oats

Meats, chicken, fish and eggs average eight times the cost of Quaker Oats per unit of nutrition. So every dollar's worth used in displacing meat saves an average of \$7.00

One reason lies in oats' unique food value. Quaker Oats yield 1,810 calories of energy per pound.

Eggs Yield.....	720	Potatoes.....	385
Round Steak.....	875	Bread.....	1205

(All in Calories per pound)

Another reason is the low oat cost. While other foods are scarce and high, oats are plentiful and cheap.

Yet oats are Nature's master food. Among all grain foods oats stand first in flavor and nutrition. As a vim-food and a food for growth they have an age-old fame.

You can serve five dishes for the cost of a single egg. Or the cost of two ounces of meat.

Make Quaker Oats your entire breakfast, not a mere side dainty. It supplies every needed element.

Mix Quaker Oats in your flour foods. They add delightful flavor. And the wheat you save means more bread for our allies.

# Quaker Oats

Flaked from Queen Grains Only

In Quaker Oats we use only the rich, plump, flavory grains. All little grains, starved and insipid, are discarded from this brand. We get but ten pounds of Quaker Oats from a bushel. The result is a flavor which has won the world. Yet you get it for the asking. It costs no extra price.

**30c and 12c per package in Canada and United States, except in Far West where high freights may prohibit**

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Peterboro, Canada

1824

Saskatoon, Canada

### Quaker Oats Muffins

2-3 cup uncooked Quaker Oats, 1½ cups flour, 1 cup scalded milk, 1 egg, 4 level teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons sugar.

Turn scalded milk on Quaker Oats, let stand five minutes; add sugar, salt and melted butter; sift in flour and baking powder; mix thoroughly and add egg well beaten. Bake in buttered gem pans.

### Quaker Oats Pancakes

2 cups Quaker Oats (uncooked), 1½ cup flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda, dissolved in 2 tablespoons hot water, 1 teaspoon baking powder (mix in the flour), 2½ cups sour milk or buttermilk, 2 eggs beaten lightly, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 or 2 tablespoons melted butter (according to the richness of the milk).

Process: Soak Quaker Oats over-night in milk. In the morning mix and sift flour, soda, sugar and salt—add this to Quaker Oats mixture—add melted butter; add eggs beaten lightly—beat thoroughly and cook as griddle cakes.

### Quaker Oats Bread

1½ cups Quaker Oats (uncooked), 2 cups Boiling Water, 1 cake Yeast, 2 teaspoonsful Salt, 1 cup Lukewarm Water, 1 cup Sugar, 5 cups Flour.

Mix together Quaker Oats, salt and sugar. Pour over two cups of boiling water, let stand until lukewarm. Then add yeast which has been dissolved in 1 cup lukewarm water, then add 5 cups of flour.

Knead slightly, set in a warm place, let rise until light (about 2 hours). Knead thoroughly, form into two loaves and put in pans. Let rise again and bake about 50 minutes.

If dry yeast is used, a sponge should be made at night with the liquid, the yeast, and a part of the white flour.

This recipe makes two loaves.

presentation of our Women Grain Growers'. Hoping to meet your delegates,

VIOLET McNAUGHTON.

### W. G. G. A. AMBULANCE FUND

(Crowded out last week)

Amounts previously acknowledged, \$299.00; Kneller W.S.G.G.A. \$19.00; Mrs. G. C. Kyle, Harris, \$25.00; McTavish W.G.G.A., \$50.00; Battleford H.M.C., \$18.00; Wynyard W.G.G.A., \$11.00; Hazenmore R.C.S., \$25.00; Crestwynd W.G.G.A., \$20.00; Cleveland G.G.A., \$5.00; Total, \$472.00.

Battleford Homemakers are pleased to contribute towards our Ambulance. They are Grain Growers' wives but working through the Homemakers' Club.

Hazenmore Red Cross Society writes per Mrs. O. F. Schroeder, "We are all Grain Growers' wives, and are very glad to contribute \$25.00 towards the W.G.G.A. Ambulance which we think a splendid idea." This shows the fine co-operative spirit existing over our Province. We hope to close the Fund this week, \$600 being required.

VIOLET McNAUGHTON.

### OUR COMMUNITY SPIRIT

#### First Prize Story

Would we care to disorganize our Women Grain Growers' Association and never more have our interesting, enlivening monthly meetings? No, indeed! We cannot now imagine our neighborhood life without our society. Because we had no desire to devolve into an old time country community, with its thoughts centred around personalities and little attention given to the matters that materially affect the world's progress, we organized the Woodlawn Local of Women Grain Growers. Since 1913 our society has been in existence with ever-increasing success.

We now have nearly 20 members, with an average of 15 at our meetings. The influence among these members, of our meetings, one cannot definitely state, but I can assure those interested in this work that it has developed leadership in this neighborhood. A number of our members who were originally very shy about expressing their thoughts can now do so without fear and trembling. Our work has brought out initiative to quite a degree in several cases, and that quality so often is sadly lacking in any community. I notice also that the meetings, the topics discussed, the lectures arranged for, etc., introduce new ideas, that the women discuss when visiting one another, thus eliminating to a great extent the petty gossip.

Every month this year we met and discussed topics previously decided upon. Perhaps much of our success has been due to our pre-arranged program. We thus meet with a definite topic in mind and know what we are going to talk about. We often laughingly congratulate ourselves upon the business we can put through at a single meeting. There is always so much to consider along business lines from the purchasing of a bookcase to hold our community library to the next speaker we are to have to bring to us new information. We can do wonders at keeping to the motion under consideration, and often move a resolution that does not meet with our approval just to bring the subject up for discussion in the proper manner.

#### Splendid Programs

The early meetings of the year were devoted to convention reports and Red Cross work, including the packing of soldiers' boxes. In April, Mrs. J. Rousel gave a splendid paper on Gardening. With this paper was a question drawer that made the meeting one of the most interesting. Members wrote questions on the topic and exchanged papers with others, who would attempt to answer them. We had questions ranging from the most suitable flowers for a wedding to how to exterminate the worms from cabbages. The following subjects were also among those discussed this year: A Woman's Duty to Herself; A Woman's Duty to Her Country; Community Picnic; Public Questions Women should Consider; Canadian Literature; Books We Should Read; Leadership—Its Relation to our Association; The

Needs of the Red Cross Society; The Work of the Y.M.C.A. at the Battle Front.

### Sunshine Department

One of our means of showing our interest in our neighbours is through our Sunshine Department. Mrs. C. E. Sparrow has charge of the funds and has the responsibility of making the department a success. When our friends are ill we send them a remembrance in the form of flowers, a book, magazines, or fruit, which is purchased from this fund. This year we have been able to show our sympathy for a number of our sick friends and the children of our neighbors. Collections are taken up for this fund at different times. Usually the announcement of the collection is made a month ahead. Not only do we have an occasional collection for our sunshine fund, but we also bring 10 cents each time, that being the amount levied for our tea. These ten cent teas provide part of the necessary funds for our Red Cross work.

Our society has provided a very effective medium in our community for patriotic and Red Cross work. We found it a much better plan not to organize a separate Red Cross society and thus multiply organizations, officers and meetings. We are legally connected with the Provincial Red Cross as a group of workers by having one of our members a member of the Provincial Red Cross. This member, Mrs. C. Campbell, has taken charge of the buying of materials, distributing at meetings and packing of boxes to send to the society. We have averaged about \$30 a month raised for Red Cross work and send monthly a box of such articles as socks, pyjamas, shirts, house-wives' towels, pillow cases, sheets, property bags, etc. Through our organization we have arranged for jolly social evenings, concerts lectures for Red Cross and patriotic purposes and also for the purpose of adding to our social life.

#### Community Work

We are an isolated community, 10 miles from town. We could not go to town for fun, so we brought the fun to us. We now have on our established community calendar a July picnic, harvest home festival, Halloween, social evening, Christmas concert and annual March concerts (where delegate's expenses are raised). We always attempt to have a winter full of events. A lecture, debate or concert is arranged for every two weeks. This winter's program commenced with a jolly social evening on Hallowe'en. We played games and had a few songs and readings. A lecture in aid of the returned soldiers was arranged for in November and this month preparations are being made for a Christmas with not only Mr. but also Mrs. Santa Claus.

We have commenced to develop the neighborhood spirit. We are learning to live and work together, but we have yet a great deal to learn. We have a community ideal. We want the best managed school possible, a union church, a good library, an organized study of public questions, and we are longing to widen the interest and view points of all the members of our neighborhood.

ERMA STOCKING,

Pres. Woodlawn W.S.G.G.A.

Delisle, Sask.

The first prize story of "What Our Club has done for our Community" is being printed this week. Do not fail to read it. It was written by Miss Irma Stocking, former provincial secretary of the Women's Section, S.G.G.A. This story of what 20 women in a remote spot on the prairie have accomplished is an inspiration.

Convention dates to be remembered: Women's Section, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, February 12, 13, 14 and 15. Manitoba Home Economics Society, February 19, 20, 21 and 22. Alberta Women's Institutes, March 6, 7 and 8.

There is still a week and a half in which to write that story of your club's patriotic work. Let us know what the clubs are doing in that line of work. The first prize is \$3.00, and the second is \$2.00.





# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON



## SPLENDID HELPERS

Blue Cross contributions acknowledged:

Lillyhill School (per Miss Mary Overend), Wawanesa, Man.	\$18.75
E. L. Hirsch, Hirsch, Sask.	2.00
May Joseph, Zelma, Sask.	.25
Rossie Joseph, Zelma, Sask.	.25
Nancy Joseph, Zelma, Sask.	.25
Mary Joseph, Zelma, Sask.	.25
Jack Isaacs, Buffalo Horn, Sask.	.05
James K. Lowry, Cartwright, Man.	.10
Albert Connolly, Armada, Alta.	.10
Lisle Connolly, Armada, Alta.	.10
James M. Wedderburn, Roden, Man.	.50

DIXIE PATTON.

## MY FUNNIEST EXPERIENCE

This happened when some friends and I went trapping. We saw five huge jack rabbits pulling and tugging to get some poles into place. Four others were busy digging four fairly large holes, towards which the other five were dragging the poles. After successfully hauling them and getting them securely fixed in the holes, one of the rabbits disappeared under a stump and reappeared with a large white sheet, hammer and nails. He then got a little ladder from behind a tree. This he quickly mounted, and, after a good deal of tapping, the screen was finished. But presently the superintendent jack rabbit cried out: "Where's our machine? I've hunted everywhere, high and low, and I can't find it." "Oh, is that so? I guess you are very much mistaken, sir, for I have it and its pedestal right here." "Hi, then, give it to me, sir, for I want to fix it here in this nice, flat hole."

The first picture thrown on the screen was greeted with shouts of joy and exclamations of surprise and some of pain, for most of the audience had fallen backward, they laughed so. The picture represented "Bunnie's Foot," which showed two rabbits fighting, trying to tread on each others' feet. Then one of them started to run with all his

might. He climbed everywhere just like Mr. Red Squirrel and also Mr. Grey Squirrel. Then bunnie took to making a Yorkshire pudding for the purpose of throwing at the other bunny when he provoked him. But what Bunnie started the other rabbit determined to finish. For, dripping with raw Yorkshire pudding and also in a towering rage, he picked up a beautiful china statue and flung it at bunnie, and so started a free fight with wood and beautiful statuary. As it was getting late, the superintendent made a speech and proclaimed that the next would be a children's show. At last all dispersed to their homes, taking their machine, but not the sheet. After having a good laugh over what we saw we went home with our spoils.

GLADYS SMITH.

Entwistle P.O., Alta.

## A BIRD'S NEST

I have been reading the Young Canada Club, and have often thought I would like to join. I like the Doo Dads, and would like to see them in every week.

I am going to tell you a little story about birds. One day when papa was plowing he plowed out a bird's nest. Then my oldest brother made a nice nest and put the little birds in it, but the mother bird took them away. This is my first letter, and I hope it will escape the W.P.B.

PEARL McINNES.

## POISON PROVES DISASTROUS

We had a dog named Prince. He was a very smart dog. He would go out with his master in the fields and pull out roots from the harrow, and he would go half a mile to bring the cows home. He got poisoned. We had a red dog named Teddy. He killed our chickens so we gave him away. We had another dog named Watch. He was as smart as Prince but he got poisoned.

We had a dog named Casey. He also got poisoned but got better. He was seven years old. His old master gave him to mamma before he went to the war. He is very fond of her and takes care of her.

I think it is very wrong to put out poison.

HARVEY JAMES PARKER.

Triple Lake, Sask.

## LONESOME FOR DADDY

There once was a lady and a man and they had two children, a girl and a boy. The girl's name was Pearl and the boy's name was Tommy. This lady's husband was in the war fighting for home and country. The girl was eight and the boy was five years. The lady got many letters from her husband. Soon her daughter was old enough to write letters to her daddy.

One day while she was working someone gave her a telegram saying that her husband was killed in the war. When the children came home from

school she told them of her sorrow. Then she got a big picture and hung it up in the room so her children wouldn't be so lonesome for daddy.

SYLVESTER WOLFE.

Springwater, Sask.

## SOME KINDLY CRITICISM

This is my first letter to your club, though I have read this section, and the other sections, of The Guide for a long time.

I noticed in some numbers of this paper, letters from writers in which they state that they had given a concert and a dance for the benefit of the soldiers.

It seems to me that this is almost a mockery, though universally practiced, for when our lads are sick and dying we at home are enjoying ourselves. The thing farthest from our thoughts as we glide along the floor, is the battle field and sufferings of our soldier lads. I would like the opinion of some of the other members on this question as this is my own idea entirely.

RAVEN LE NORE.

Miami, Man.

## THE MOONLIGHT FAIRIES

In the glorious moonlight night,  
When boys and girls are sleeping tight;  
The moonlight fairies then come out  
To dance and sing and play and shout.

They swing upon the tree-tops high,  
And on the bat's back they do fly.  
They skip upon the waters gay  
Of crystal streams that flow away.

They dance upon the moon's bright beams,  
And play with children in their dreams;  
They rock upon the smoke that goes  
From chimneys to the starry skies.

They sip the dew from flowers fair,  
And eat the golden honey here.  
But when the sun calls back the day  
To forests green they hie away.

ALBERTA JOHNSTON,

Bruce, Alta.

## THE DOO DADS' OVERHEAD RAILWAY

The Overhead Railway is one of the many wonders of the Wonderland of Doo. As usual, things are moving fast and furiously. Poor old Flannelfeet, the Cop, stood in the way of one of the cars and is getting an awful bump. But here comes old Doc. Sawbones, who is in for a tumble over Sleepy Sam, dozing away peacefully in spite of the hub-bub. The Doo Dads in the elevator will also get a tumble when that silly little rascal cuts the rope. Percy Haw-Haw, the Dude has nearly missed his car. How helpless his Bullfrog looks. Smiles, the Clown, is into mischief with his pea-shooter while Roly and Poly are in trouble on the ladder. See that poor old Doo Dad getting his head scorched on the cable as the car whizzes along. The foolish Crow is so much interested in the Cop's plight that he will surely be run over in a minute. There seems to be no end to the escapades these little Doo Dads can get into.







FOR the soldier, pictures — home pictures — are next best to a furlough. Making such pictures with a

**KODAK**

is just as easy as writing the letter that goes with them.

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Canadian Kodak Co., Limited  
Toronto, Canada



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All Fancy Colors—Large Pieces—just what you need for making Crazy Quilts, Cushions, etc. Large packet 100, or 5 for 250. SEWING EM. BROIDERY SILK.

—Large packet of best quality in assorted colors 100, or 5 for 250. We pay postage. Order now and receive our catalog free. UNITED SALES CO., Dept. 4, Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

**Maxwell**



## Favorite Churn

Is the strongest and best made Churn on the market, and is preferred by best butter-makers all over the world because it is so easy to work and gives such splendid results. Note the adjustable handle on bow-lever—no other churn has this; you can drive whichever way is convenient. Strong, light steel frame; roller bearing; oak, not crockery—does not chill. Sold in eight sizes. Ask your dealer.

MAXWELLS LIMITED, Dept. U, St. Marys, Ont.

## They Cannot Withstand CHALLENGE WATER PROOF COLLARS

Keep their shape and freshness unimpaired in all weathers. Cleaned instantly with soap and water. Stylishly cut, with the correct finish. 25 cents at all stores or direct.

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54 & 56 Fraser Ave., Toronto

# Tree Fairies

How Mr. Farmer Was Persuaded to Plant a Grove.

By Claudia Peters

Little Morna sat on the door-step of the farm house. It was hot and dry as it so often is in summer time on the prairie and the dust from the summer fallow was drifting in with the west wind. She was gazing at the short brown prairie grass the grew right up to the door step and it too looked as if it were suffering in silence. There was nothing to be seen but the prairie stretching away in every direction and the white hot road tired her eyes as she tried to follow it off into the distance. Little Morna was minding her two little brothers, Boy was five years old and baby Frederic was two. Little Morna herself was seven. Baby Frederic who had been crawling along the dusty path up to the door-step, started to cry, so little Morna lifted him upon his legs and helped him to toddle into the house.

Mrs. Farmer, little Morna's mother was herself tired and hot from working in the house and she said, "little Morna, take the baby outside again to play, there is a good girl." "Oh, Mother," said little Morna, "it is so hot and dusty out there and there is not anything to do." "Well find something to play with, there must be lots of things dear." Mrs. Farmer sat down by the window and looked out and as she spoke her eyes looked out across the hot, dusty prairie. Little Morna came over to her and leaning at her side looked up into her face and asked, "Mother, what did you do when you were a little girl like me? How did you play?" As little Morna spoke Mrs. Farmer seemed to see the old farm in Ontario and she and her brothers just turned out to play. They were racing down towards the tree-sheltered brook in the meadow. She could almost smell the sweet mignonette as they ran through the garden and almost feel her hair catch in the prickly barberry bush as they got into the trees and she tried to cut corners running through the well worn path after the others. Then when they reached the brook off would come shoes and stockings, and oh how cool and lovely the water was. Then she remembered their favorite play-games. How she would scrape up the wet clay out of the brook, take it back under a nice cool tree and there make tiny cups and dishes out of the wet clay for the fairies that lived in the trees. And the boys were at the same time generally up in the trees building a house in the branches and always trying to get it finished before they were called back to the house to go and look for the cows.

"Mother, what did you do when you were a little girl?" said little Morna again. Her dream faded. Mrs. Farmer turned and taking little Morna on her knees, looked down into her little face, it looked so hot and tired and white. As she remembered herself and her mother's they were very often tired and hot, but they never looked so faded out as this. What was the matter with these prairie children? And still thinking over her own childhood Mrs. Farmer wondered if her dear little children were longing to have some trees to play under too and she wondered what her old home would have been like if it had not been for the old shady trees.

"Shall I tell you a story, dear," she asked, "a story of when I was a little girl like you?" "Oh please, Mother," said little Morna and she cuddled down on her mother's knee to hear it. Mrs. Farmer's eyes grew moist as she thought again of her own old "fairy days."

"Down in the corner of our old garden there were two maple trees; it was cool and shady underneath, and the grass was not like this prairie grass, you know dear, but soft and green, and oh, so cool. At night when the moon came out it couldn't quite shine under the trees, but it made a soft silver light there and the shadow of the leaves made a wonderful pattern on the grass. And that is where the tree fairies came to dance at midnight, and that is where I used to set out a feast for them, using the little dishes and cups I made for them out of the wet clay I got down by the old brook. I put crumbs

for the fairies on the tiny plates, and some water in the little cups.

"Then I would leave my feast there for the fairies and go off to bed, and when the moon came out the tree fairies came and danced, and danced, and when they were tired out and thirsty, they would all sit down around my feast. And when I came out in the morning the tiny plates would be quite empty, and there would be no water left in the little cups."

As Mrs. Farmer finished her story, she looked down at little Morna, and her eyes were shining and a little color had come into her cheeks, so she put her down, glad to see her looking so much brighter and happier. She kissed her, and as she walked into the kitchen said: "Now look after Baby Frederic, dearie, I must finish my work." Mr. Farmer had just come into the kitchen through the back door, and was putting down the two buckets of water he had brought in from the barrels standing outside on the "stone boat." "Jim," said Mrs. Farmer, "don't you think we could plant some trees? I have seen them growing on some places; they look fine, and it would make our place look so nice." Mr. Farmer looked at his wife in surprise. "Trees," he said, "why it is all I can do to look after the place now, I haven't got time to fool around with any trees," and he walked out into the yard. Mrs. Farmer sighed and turned again to her work.

That night, as Mrs. Farmer sat darning the little stockings and thinking of her own happy childhood, she heard a little soft crying. She sat up and listened. Mr. Farmer was reading a catalog, looking up the price of some new harness he was hoping to get in the fall if the crop was good. Evidently he was too interested in his harness to hear the children cry, so she listened again. Yes, someone was crying—crying very softly in the next room. Mrs. Farmer put down her darning and went quickly in to see what was the matter. It was little Morna, crying with her face buried in the pillow. She was crying as if her little heart would break, so her mother sat down on the side of the little bed, and taking her in her arms, she said: "Little Morna, what is the matter?" In a sobbing voice, little Morna said: "Oh, Mother, do you know the moon is shining tonight, but we have no fairies, they won't come here because we have no place for them to dance. I would give them such a lovely feast, but I can't give them any trees to dance under, and so I will never have any fairies to play with because we live on the prairie. As she said the last word her sobs broke out afresh, and her mother held her tighter in her arms to comfort her, and said: "Dear little Morna, you shall have some trees; we will send away and get them, and you and I will plant them all around a nice garden. And you must help me to look after them and water them, because Daddy is too busy. But you and I will take great care of the trees and grow them for the fairies to dance under." "Oh, Mother!" cried little Morna in a wondering voice, "can we grow trees on the prairie?" "Of course we can, and we will, dear; now go off to sleep." Little Morna lay back in her bed, and she was so happy she would have liked to wake up her baby brother and tell him the wonderful news. They were to have fairies—fairies dancing in their own garden—it seemed too good to be true.

Mrs. Farmer went back into the other room and sat down. She leaned across the table to her husband. "Jim," she said, "Jim, do you know we are starving our children?" Mr. Farmer turned in such surprise that the catalog fell to the ground. "Starving our children, Mary! Why, they get all the grub they want." "I am not talking about their grub," said Mrs. Farmer, "but do you know they are starving for green trees, and flowers, and green grass. Do you know that little Morna was crying herself to sleep in there for green trees, crying because there are no trees on the prairie. Jim, did

you ever cry for trees when you were a little boy?" "Of course not, Mary. We had all kinds of trees on the old place back East." "That is just it," went on Mrs. Farmer. "You had all kinds of trees when you were a kid. So did I. And our children have none. Do you remember the trees you used to climb, and the play houses you used to build in those trees? And our children don't know what a real tree looks like. Besides that we were very happy children; ours are white and often tired. Why? Because they have no cool shady places to play in. Jim, we must plant some trees for the children. Mr. Farmer turned to his wife. "Mary," he said, in a half persuaded voice. "I'd like to have those trees for the kids all right, and it would make our place look fine. But they would take such a lot of care, and it would be such a long time before they came to anything. Mrs. Farmer's voice was eager now as she answered "No, Jim, the care is nothing compared to the children's happiness, and some trees don't take long to grow. Don't you remember those pretty trees we saw in the parks in Regina? I spoke to you about them as we drove by that day. Those trees had only been in four or five years, and do not you remember how cool and shady they were looking then?" "Were they only four or five years old?" asked Mr. Farmer in surprise. "Then, by doggies, I'll write tomorrow and see about getting some trees to put in next spring—sure. I guess it is only fair to the kids. I sure would have hated to miss all the fun we had lying around under the trees when we were kids."

As Mr. Farmer turned, he picked up the catalog. It seemed to open by itself at the page where all the harness was displayed. He looked at the harness, grunted, shook his head, and murmured to himself, as he put the catalog away on the shelf: "The kids ought to come first. Sure! the kids come first."

## The Tragedy of Idle Land

Continued from Page 7

is handicapped in all its work. The classes cannot be graded properly. There is a lack of inspiring emulation among the pupils. The sports of the playground, which count for as much for good or evil as the lessons of the class-room, cannot be carried on to advantage. The ardor of the teacher is not provoked. The country needs populous schools, which it cannot have while more than half its land is withheld from cultivation.

And, further, there is the question of the amenity of country life. I do not claim that all the dullness and drudgery of farm life will be cured when the speculator has been abolished, but it is still true that without a certain density of population there cannot be happy neighboring between families, nor the development of rural recreations and enjoyments. There was a time when the country was full of social pleasure. Those who attended them will testify to the fun at barn-raising, logging-bees, corn-huskings, singing-schools, spelling-matches and dances. It is impossible to revive these pastimes, for the most part. Other days have brought other tastes. It is one of the most insistent problems of the country to find the methods by which it may again be filled with social pleasure. One of the essentials is people. Ever vacant farms are an impediment to the joy of human life in the country.

Such, in outline, is the tragedy of idle land. I have not over-stated its evils. I have under-stated them. Can nothing be done to provide a remedy? Perhaps, but that, as Kipling used to say, is another story.

The telephone bell rang with anxious persistence. The doctor answered the call.

"Yes!" he said. "Oh, doctor," said a worried voice, "something seems to have happened to my wife. Her mouth seems set and she can't say a word."

"Why, she may have lockjaw," said the medical man.

"Do you think so? Well, if you are up this way some time next week I wish you would step in and see what you can do for her."



**BRITISH LABOR'S WAR AIMS**

London, Jan. 15.—The British Labor party, in a message to the Russian people made public today, announced that the British people accepted the Russian principle of self-determination of peoples and no annexations for the British Empire, particularly in the Middle East, Africa and India.

The message which was issued by the Labor party in conjunction with the parliamentary committee of the trades union congress, says:

"We have reached a crisis in the war. The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk have been interrupted because the Germans have refused to admit the principle of self-determination of peoples and the doctrine of no-annexations. In thus acting, the central powers are speaking clearly in the name of a militarist state.

**Must Have Support of All People**

"In this crisis the British people must speak because the Russians can only succeed in their great and perilous task if supported by the people everywhere. The British people must proclaim to Russia and the central powers that its aim is identical with Russia's, that we, too, see no solution for the evils of militarism except self-determination and no indemnities.

"In applying the Russian principle to our own case, we are conscious of the problems raised, but we do not shrink therefrom. The British people accept the principle of no annexations for the British Empire. This applies in our case to the Middle East, Africa and India.

"We wish to remind the Russian people that Great Britain, taught by the loss of the American colonies in the 18th century, was the first modern state to grant complete self-determination to any group of its inhabitants, for example, the Dominion of Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. We accept the principle also for India and other dependencies of the British empire, though we believe that the record of the British government here gives little occasion for reproach.

"We intend to meet this by more rapid development of self-government. We respect the sovereign independence of the Turkish people in their national home, but we believe that the domination of their government over other peoples is a hindrance to their own national development.

"Our government is pledged to some of those people—Arabs, Palestinians and Armenians—that the Ottoman rule shall not again be imposed upon them. This responsibility should be undertaken by the peace conference and a permanent international organization that we hope will be there constituted.

"In tropical Africa, we repeat our renunciation of annexations. Nobody contends that the black races can govern themselves. They can only make it known that the particular government under which they have been living is bad in some or all respects, and indicate the specific evils from which they desire liberation. We believe that the peace conference would be well advised to place all tropical Africa under uniform international control.

**Call on People to Renounce Annexations**

"We adjure the peoples of central Europe to declare themselves or make their governments speak for them in answer to Russia and ourselves. We call on them to renounce annexations in Europe with the same good faith in which we are renouncing them in Asia. We call on them to give the same self-determination to the French, Alsatian, Italian, Polish and Danish members of their states as Russia has given to Finland, Courland, Lithuania, and Russian Poland."

The manifesto concludes "The family interests of dynasties or the desire of the German, Austrian and Magyar governing classes to dominate other classes and nationalities must be no more suffered to prevent self-determination in central Europe and thereby imperil it in Europe as a whole, than the interests of British imperialism or British capitalism must be suffered to do elsewhere.

**World Must Be Saved by Good Faith and Reciprocity.**

"Peoples of Central Europe: This catastrophe of the human race, this fatal

**RED BOBS WHEAT EXHAUSTED**

The supply of Red Bobs wheat which The Grain Growers' Guide secured from Mr. Seager Wheeler is completely exhausted and there is no more for distribution. Mr. Wheeler is the only grower of Red Bobs wheat in the world and The Guide secured his entire supply, so there is no more to be had. The Grain Growers' Guide has made arrangements with Mr. Wheeler to have his entire crop of Red Bobs wheat next year for distribution. The Guide also purchased from Mr. Wheeler his entire crop of the famous Kitchener wheat which he originated, and also his world prize winning strain of registered Marquis wheat. Both of these wheats are of the very highest class of heavy yielders and superior sample grains. The demand for them is very keen but it is expected that The Guide supply will have sufficient to fill all orders for at least another five or six weeks.

schism in the civilized world, can only be ended by the defeat of militarism on both sides and by the victory on both sides of moral and intellectual fair dealing. If the world is to be saved, it must be saved by good faith and reciprocity on the part of all. Do not fail us now. Do not let your governments drive the British people, as they are driving the Russian people, into the terrible choice between continuing the war and abandoning the only principles that can save the world.

"If this choice is forced upon us, we

shall choose, as Russia chose. We shall continue, but the responsibility will be yours."

**ROUMANIAN KING ARRESTED?**

Petrograd, Jan. 16.—Premier Lenine today signed an order for the arrest of King Ferdinand of Roumania, who is to be sent to Petrograd for imprisonment in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The order for the King's arrest describes in detail the way it is to be carried out and in which way the king

is to be guarded. The Bolsheviks believe they have sufficient forces on the Roumanian front to carry it out.

For several weeks there has been friction between Roumania and Russia. The trouble originated with the attempts to spread the propaganda of the Bolsheviks in Roumania. It was charged by the Roumanians that Russian troops were guilty of disorders. Recently Roumanian troops surrounded and disarmed a Russian regiment. The Bolshevik government retaliated by arresting the Roumanian minister in Petrograd, although he was released on the demand of the diplomatic corps. An ultimatum was dispatched to Roumania threatening the severest measures if Russia's demands were not complied within 24 hours.

**SEED WHEAT PRICE ORDER**

Regulation No. 8 issued by the board of grain supervisors for Canada, relating to the price of wheat for seed purposes, reads as follows:

"The orders of the board of grain supervisors for Canada provide fixed prices on wheat. It is not the intention of the board that the purchase and (or) sale of wheat for seed pur-



*Housewives—  
Practise true economy.  
Practise thrift. Conserve  
the food. You will get  
More Bread and Better Bread  
if you use  
**PURITY FLOUR**  
Use it in all your Baking*



poses shall be restricted to these prices, but the board requires particulars of such transactions in wheat for seed purposes, reads as follows:

"(1). The purchase and (or) sale of wheat for seed purposes between farmers.

"(2). The sale of wheat to the Dominion Government Seed Purchasing commission.

"(3). The purchase and (or) sale of wheat for seed purposes in less than carload lots.

"(4). The purchase and (or) sale of registered seed wheat, that is, wheat sealed in packages by an officer of the Canadian Seed Growers' association in conformity with the Seed Control Act of Canada.

"All other transactions in wheat for seed purposes must be made with the approval of the board by license. Applications for license forms may be obtained from the office of the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association, agents

of the board, 400 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

"On return of the application properly completed and after consideration by the board, license may be issued. Under such license the licensee will be required to furnish the board from time to time particulars of all car lots transactions in wheat for seed purposes."

"(Signed) ROBT. MAGILL,

"Chairman.

"(Signed) A. R. MACDONALD,

"Secretary."

#### AVOID OAT AND RICE HULLS

Farmers are warned to avoid the purchase of oat hulls and rice hulls when offered at from \$25 to \$30 a ton in lieu of mill feeds.

One farmer in Minnesota reports that his milk production fell off 50 per cent. within a few days after oat hulls were made an important part of his dairy herd's ration. Animals fed on oat hulls sooner or later suffer from digestive disturbances and refuse to eat the stuff. The fur becomes rough and in severe cases "humpy back" is observed. The protein contained in oat hulls is low, as are also fats and carbohydrates. Besides, the stuff contains so much woody fibre that it is impossible to make a mash of it. The ash is high in silica

exchanges and clearing houses, one to be located at Ottawa and another probably at Winnipeg. In addition there will be provincial labor bureaus at the most prominent points in all the provinces. The federal exchange or clearing house will probably be under the supervision of a federal commission. Its duty will be to compile all statistics as to available labor, to prepare forms of application, contract forms, etc., and generally to co-ordinate labor supply to labor demand in all parts of the Dominion. Under this scheme anyone desiring labor of any kind will register at either the federal or provincial bureau. Arrangements will also be made for the filing of applications with postmasters. Special provision is to be made for the securing of harvest hands. The central federal exchange will, on information supplied them by the provincial bureau, apportion the quota necessary for each district and province. Labor representatives demand that certain safeguards be provided for. In case of a strike or lockout no man shall be set to work unless the bureau, having full knowledge of the facts, decide that the interest of none of the parties in the dispute will be unjustly prejudiced. They also demand that the bureaus will not be used to flood the labor market at any given point for the purpose of decreasing wages. Western men advocate that an

anism is said to be especially prevalent throughout Austria-Hungary.

#### STANDARD FLOUR AND BREAD

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Canada is to have standard flour and standard bread. The date on which the new order will go into effect has not yet been fixed, but Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller, definitely announced tonight that a date would soon be named after which Canadian mills will not be permitted to use more than 265 pounds of spring wheat or more than 275 pounds of winter wheat to produce 196 pounds of flour. This will give standard grades of spring wheat and winter wheat flour for all Canada and no mill will be allowed to manufacture flour of a lower extraction than the standard by making available a larger part of the wheat berry for human consumption and by stopping the manufacture of patent flour, a considerable saving of wheat for export to the allied nations will be affected. Moreover, a uniform extraction will be established which may be increased if considered advisable.

The food controller is also making arrangements for a standard loaf of bread from the standard flour. He has written to millers, wholesale flour dealers, wholesale grocers, retail flour dealers and retail grocers, emphasizing the necessity of discouraging hoarding of flour. It is pointed out that the new regulations will not lessen the quantity available for consumption in the Dominion.

The food controller states that the new standard flour in May of next year will be nearly one-third cheaper than the present price of flour.

#### CURRENT EVENTS

Honorable J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals has made the statement that Canada's transportation system is greatly hampered as a result of holding by American railways of some 22,000 cars belonging to Canadian railways. Although special efforts seem to have been made by Mr. McAdoo, director-general of American railways under the control of the United States government, to have the bulk of these cars returned, so far nothing has really been accomplished. There is no shortage in Canada of motive power, says the minister. Referring to the possibility of transporting coal from the Crow's Nest line for consumption in Ontario, he stated that it will be practicable next year. At present it is impossible owing to the scarcity of cars.

The Irish Home Rule convention held its 31st sitting last week. All the proceedings of the grand committee of 20 are now before the convention and a definite announcement may be expected almost at once. Sir Horace Plunkett, chairman of the convention, has publicly declared his belief to be that the work of the convention, however it ends, will mark an epoch in the history of the Home Rule question and that any government in future legislation may profit by its work.

Radical changes in the government war-making machinery are proposed by the United States congress. The proposal is to establish a war council of three members all powerful under the President and to create a director of war munitions. The bill had been approved by the Senate military committee.

Baron Rhondas states that his worst difficulty is in obtaining adequate supplies of food is due to the falling off in imports and the fact that most of the imported goods went to the army. The people will be forced to economize more than ever.

Former Premier Caillex, of France, was arrested on January 14, charged with conspiring with Germany. He was charged by the present government with planning in Rome the signing of a treaty of alliance with Germany and Spain against Great Britain and Russia.

Ex-Mayor R. D. Waugh, of Winnipeg, has been asked by Premier Borden to become Chairman of the Halifax Relief Commission.

Miss Roberts McAdams and Capt. Robt. Pearson, the soldier's representatives in the Alberta legislature have returned from Europe.

### The Happy Farmer has made good —

The Tractor that is O.K.'d by the Government. Several hundred have been sold and delivered to the French Government, and have been adopted as their standard. There can be no better proof of the efficiency of a

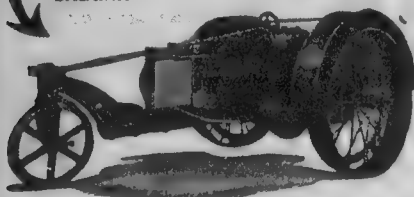
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12-24 H.P.  
KEROSENE

"Happy Farmer"  
Tractor

Will go anywhere and do anything horses will do, and do it better.  
—Burns Kerosene Perfectly.  
—Hyatt Roller Bearings Throughout.  
—All Steel Construction.  
—Self Steering in Furrow.  
Free Tractor School. To be held at principal points. Write for dates and towns.

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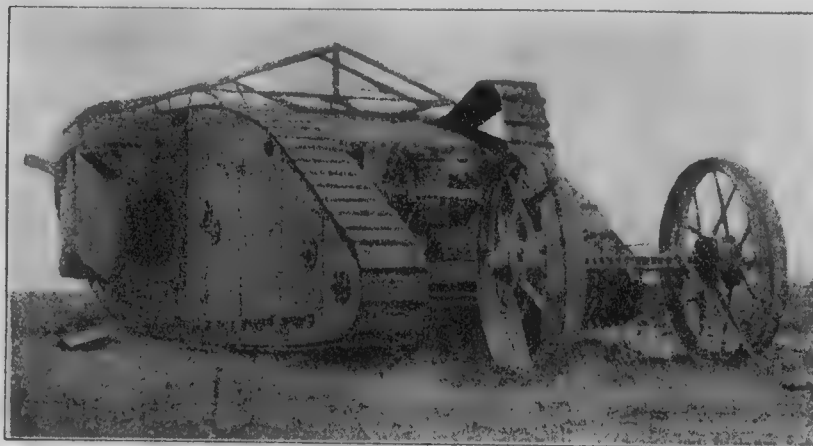


### TEST YOUR SEED OATS—

Many  
Oats  
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Make certain of your seed now. Good seed shortest in years. Get our new catalog of farm seeds. Thoroughly cleaned; rigidly tested for germination. Shipped subject to your approval. Also vegetable and flower seeds. Find out about our new Leader Oats. Capable of growing five fully mature grains in a spikelet and up to 200 grains in a head under favorable conditions.

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THE FAMOUS BRITISH TANK—IS IT OBSOLETE?

Some military authorities referred to the work of the tank in the Cambrai offensive as its "last kick." Small trench artillery, it is said, can be used effectively against it.

which probably accounts for the digestive disturbances.

Rice hulls are even less desirable than oat hulls.

#### FARM LABOR SUPPLY

As a result of the conference held in Ottawa between agricultural representatives and representatives of organized labor in conjunction with the Dominion department of agriculture, a scheme has been drawn up for supplying labor to the farms. Both agricultural and labor representatives agreed upon a proposal for the abolition of private labor bureaus and to establish central federal labor exchanges together with provincial bureaus. There will be no conscription of labor; against this the representatives of organized labor are utterly opposed. Neither will there be any fixing of maximum wages, although certain regulations are not distasteful to the labor men. The scheme, of which details are still to be worked out, contemplates the formation of federal labor

advisory committee be appointed in each of the three prairie provinces upon which will be represented the Grain Growers', organized labor and the municipality. Labor men ask for equal representation on the various organizations.

#### RUSSIA'S DIFFICULTIES

The meagre reports coming through from Russia indicate that no progress is being made either towards peace or to the establishment of responsible government. The delegates to the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk are again at sixes and sevens and the sittings have ended. As on other occasions when they ceased, the stumbling block is the German demands and their refusal to withdraw their troops from the occupied portions of Russia.

The Constituent Assembly has been dissolved. Convening Friday in Petrograd during street fighting, it was dissolved early Saturday morning by the Bolsheviks after it had been shown conclusively that the government, headed by Lenin and Trotzky, was greatly in the minority. Thus, for the moment at least, has passed away at its inception the legislative body through which it had been hoped order would be brought out of the chaotic situation that has existed in Russia since the revolution.

German censors are keeping a strict watch over German newspapers in their expressions of opinion on the serious internal political situation. The latest accounts of the controversy, coming by wire by Amsterdam, are to the effect that the military party has gained a victory over their opponents with regard to the settlement of the questions of annexations in the east. Fresh troubles are reported to have broken out throughout Austria. General strikes have taken place and in Vienna and Neustadt all the war manufacturing plants are reported to have closed. In these cities 100,000 workmen are said to have quit their jobs. The movement is political and economic and has as its basis the desire for peace. Anti-Ger-

## Farmers and Feeders

For Stock Feeding purposes corn has no equal as a Stock Food. With the price of feed so high corn will be fed extensively this year because practical feeders concede that One Bushel of Corn (56 lbs.) is equal to Two Bushels of Oats (68 lbs.). The difference in the initial cost is insignificant.

### Note the Comparative Prices

1 Bus. of Corn, 56 lbs., value \$1.50 to \$1.80, practically 3 cents per lb.  
1 Bus. of Oats, 68 lbs., value .80 to .95, practically 2 cents per lb.  
You can save 10 cents on every bushel, or from \$100 to \$150 on every car load of feed by using corn.

Write or wire us for prices on carload lots of corn or oats delivered at your station

Wood Grain Company Limited

Grain Exchange

Winnipeg, Man.



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of United Grain Growers Limited, January 21, 1918)

Oats—May futures have fluctuated within a range of one and one-half cents during last week, and closed on Saturday at one quarter cent over the close of the previous week. There has been more action in the cash oats market, and a new record in prices was made when 2 C.W.'s sold at 90 cents per bushel in store Fort William and several cents higher in interior elevators. There is a serious shortage of choice seed oats, and even ordinary 2 C.W.'s are commanding big premiums when available for shipment where needed.

Barley has been in good demand and prices are steadily working to higher levels. Shippers are reporting sales to eastern dealers and statistics show decreases in terminal elevator stocks.

Flax prices have gone lower during the past week, influenced by lower Argentine prices and a lack of buying interest. Whether the transportation for Argentine stocks will be available is doubtful and this problem is always a very important factor.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

	15	16	17	18	19	21	Year ago
Oats—							
May	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
July	83	83	83	84	84	83	83
Flax—							
Jan. 315	319	317	316	312	312	324	277
May 325	329	325	324	322	323	329	...

**INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS**  
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, January 16, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat	42,269.00	311.00	141,877.00
"	Oats	74,759.00	26,115.00	371,794.00
"	Barley	4,251.00	3,045.00	51,356.00
"	Flax	264.00	...	2,150.00
Saskatoon	Wheat	75,735.00	4,505.00	101,960.00
"	Oats	48,020.00	36,805.00	856,949.00
"	Barley	546.00	...	546.00
"	Flax	3,388.00	...	3,393.00
Moose Jaw	Wheat	12,313.20	15,202.20	55,803.00
"	Oats	41,962.12	43,910.30	655,256.04
"	Barley	1,362.34	...	1,362.34
"	Flax	...	...	1,066.04

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, January 21, 1918.—

This Year	Last Year
1 hard	15,982
2 Nor.	2,128,585
3 Nor.	1,034,228
No. 4	716,721
Others	552,333
This week	6,126,060
Last week	6,409,068
Decrease	282,999
Oats	1,357,488
1 C.W.	5,395
2 C.W.	434,972
3 C.W.	250,053
Ex. 1 fd.	464,128
Others	312,900
This week	4,278,449
Last week	4,001,881
Increase	276,568

### Fixed Wheat Prices

Fixed Year ago	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	Tf1	Tf2	Tf3
180	177	172	160	107	...	...	...	...	...
This week	4,278,449	This week	11,340,779						
Last week	4,001,881	Last week	10,650,721						
Increase	276,568	Increase	690,058						

### Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur, January 8 to January 14 inclusive

Date	Feed Wheat	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2Fd	3CW	4CW	Rel.	Feed	1 NW	2CW	3 CW
Jan. 15	170	88	82	81	77	74	143	138	120	120	320	317	299
16	170	88	82	81	77	74	144	139	120	120	319	316	...
17	170	89	82	81	78	75	144	139	120	120	317	314	...
18	171	88	83	82	79	76	145	140	120	120	317	313	...
19	171	88	83	82	79	76	146	141	121	121	315	309	...
21	171	88	82	82	78	75	145	140	121	121	316	315	297
Week ago	170	88	81	81	77	74	143	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year ago	...	56	54	54	53	52	99	98	79	79	264	261	244

### LIVESTOCK

	Winnipeg Jan. 19	Year ago	Toronto Jan. 16	Calgary Jan. 17	Chicago Jan. 10	St. Paul Jan. 19
<b>Cattle</b>						
Choice steers	10.50-11.75	8.50-9.00	12.00-12.50	8.00-10.50	12.25-14.00	11.50-13.00
Best butcher steers	9.00-10.50	7.75-8.25	11.00-11.50	8.50-9.00	10.00-12.00	9.00-11.50
Fair to good butcher steers	7.50-8.75	7.00-7.50	9.00-10.50	8.00-8.50	9.00-10.00	8.50-9.00
Good to choice fat cows	8.50-10.50	6.50-7.50	8.25-10.50	7.00-7.50	9.25-11.50	8.50-9.00
Medium to good cows	8.50-9.50	5.50-6.25	7.50-8.00	6.75-7.00	7.50-9.25	7.00-9.00
Common cows	5.50-6.00	4.00-5.00	7.00-7.50	6.25-7.00	6.50-7.40	7.00-9.00
Canners	3.00-3.50	3.75-4.25	5.00-5.40	6.00-6.75	5.75-6.35	5.00-6.00
Good to choice heifers	10.00-11.00	7.00-8.00	9.00-11.50	6.75-7.25	10.00-12.50	8.00-9.50
Fair to good heifers	9.00-9.75	6.00-6.50	7.50-9.00	6.00-6.75	7.50-10.00	5.50-7.75
Best oxen	8.00-9.50	5.50-7.00	7.50-8.50	7.50-8.50	9.50-11.50	7.50-8.00
Best butcher bulls	8.00-9.00	5.50-6.50	9.50-11.00	6.25-7.00	9.50-11.50	7.50-9.00
Common to bologna bulls	5.50-8.34	4.75-5.25	6.25-9.00	5.00-6.00	7.75-9.25	6.50-7.50
Fair to good feeder steers	8.00-8.50	5.50-6.50	8.00-9.50	7.00-8.75	7.25-10.00	7.50-10.00
Fair to good stocker steers	6.50-8.00	5.50-6.50	6.50-8.00	7.00-7.85	7.00-8.50	6.75-8.50
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$90	\$65-\$85	\$90-\$125	\$75-\$90	...	...
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$65	\$45-\$55	\$65-\$85	\$70-\$75	...	...
<b>Hogs</b>						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	18.00	13.25	19.00	18.50	16.30-16.80	15.75-16.10
Light hogs	15.00-16.00	9.00-10.00	...	...	15.75-16.00	...
Heavy sows	13.00-14.00	9.00	...	...	15.75-16.10	...
Stags	8.00-10.00	5.50-6.00	...	...	16.50-17.15	...
<b>Sheep and Lambs</b>						
Choice lambs	10.00-15.50	11.75-12.25	19.25-19.50	15.25	13.00-17.75	12.00-16.75
Best killing sheep	8.00-12.00	8.50-9.25	9.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	7.00-13.00	7.00-13.00

and another load on the baby beef order was offered \$10.35. Four straight loads of cornfed cattle cashed at \$10.75 and two or three parcels of medium warmed up steers sold around \$10. A small load of yearlings was on sale that cashed to a packer at \$10.25.

Cattle for country finish were not urgently sought today though there was a moderate trade at about steady prices with Thursday. Country call is at low ebb and the total week's business has been light. There seems to be practically no call for the yearlings that are coming and they are selling only at some seasons that amount to 50 to 75 cents compared to a week ago. Scarcely anything in yearling line is making \$7.75 or better now and what little business was done today ranged from \$7.50 down. Stock heifer and feeding cow trade is drab and mostly at \$6 to \$7. A partial lifting of the embargo on outgoing stock did not encourage jobbers to buy fresh stock in large volume.

Four loads of Canadian cattle bought here about a year ago came back for sale as beef today and made among the best stuff on sale. They averaged 1,145 pounds and cashed at \$10.75. When bought here they averaged 717 pounds and cost Keipp & Company, the buyers then, \$8.25 a hundredweight. They had been on soft corn about four months.

Vastly improved hog quality brought a slightly higher market today. There was a stronger tone to the trade and much more life than was evident yesterday. Packers rated the market 5 cents higher early but the close was quoted steady to a dime higher. Best hogs sold at \$16.10 compared to \$16 yesterday while the bulk landed at \$15.90 to \$16. The low end was \$15.75, except one lot at \$15.

### WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Jan. 19.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards for the week ending today as follows: Cattle, 2,245; calves, 19; sheep and lambs, 16; hogs, 6,161.

At the opening of the market on Monday there were about 400 cattle on sale. The average quality was composed of medium fair class of killing stuff with a moderate number of well-finished kind, but all classes met a sharp demand at prices ranging from 25 to 50 cents higher, with a few choice weighty steers selling up to 13 cents, but the general market for the best steers was from 10 to 11 cents. There is a good demand from both local and eastern packers. These prices will most likely bring a fair delivery next week, but all good cattle will sell readily.

The run of calves was very light with steady to higher quotations. Sheep and lambs were unchanged. A considerably heavier run this week with a somewhat erratic market. The record price of \$19.00 per cwt. was reached for selects. However, prices closed around \$18.60 to \$18.75 with a fairly steady demand.

### CALGARY

Calgary, Jan. 19.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 550; cattle, 1,243; hogs, 4,576; and sheep, 51. The receipts for the corresponding week last year were: Horses, 315; cattle, 1,393; hogs, 3,843; and sheep, 160.

A very light run of cattle was received at the local yards this week and very few good killers were on sale with the result that this class of cattle were from 50 to 75 cents higher than last week. Our shippers received 11 cents for one choice steer; 11 cents for five head and \$10.25 for others weighing about 1,200 pounds, and a full load of fairly 1,130 pound steers brought 10 cents. We made other sales of light butcher steers, a load of which averaging 1,040 pounds brought \$9.35. The bulk of our top cows brought from \$8.25 to \$8.70, with nine head today at \$8.75, with mediums \$7.50 to \$8.00, and common killing cows \$6.00 to \$7.00. We topped the market on choice oxen, two head bringing \$9.25 and one \$9.00; these three netted the shipper about \$540. There were few bulls on sale, but the good fat ones would sell at \$7.25 to \$8.00, with common and medium \$5.50 to \$7.00. The demand for stockers was good, although only a few were offered. Choice yearlings would bring \$50.00 to \$55.00, and two-year-old heifers \$60.00 to \$70.00. Two-year-old steers not fat enough to kill would sell from \$7.75 to \$8.25, with the best class of calves from \$32.00 to \$38.00. Top price on cattle a year ago, \$8.50.

The high bidding from the packers for hogs at country points made the run of hogs for sale at the yards look very small, only one odd car or two were sold before Thursday and they realized \$18.50 off cars. There was only one load on sale on Thursday and these sold for 19 cents, equalling the highest price ever paid for hogs in Alberta, but on Friday prices took another jump and we sold all our hogs on that day at \$19.20. Top price on hogs a year ago \$13.00.

No sheep were on sale. Fat lambs will bring from \$15.00 to \$15.50, wethers \$14.00 to \$15.00, and fat ewes \$12.50 to \$13.50.

### RECORD HOG PRICES

Winnipeg, Jan. 19.—New high levels for hog prices were reached in stockyard centres in the West on Friday. In Calgary they sold in the yards for \$19.20. About 2,000 head were in, but two-thirds of these were billed through to eastern points, having been bought in the country and shipped direct. It is stated that the same dealers bought hogs at certain country points for \$16.50 and in others at \$19.50, the quotations depending on the demands of the farmers. At Edmonton select hogs brought \$18.40 per cwt., and at Winnipeg \$19.00.

During the past 90 days no less than 8,120 pigs have gone back to Manitoba farms to be fed. The movement has been intense since the great hog production campaign was inaugurated.

### WANT WOOL FROM U.S.

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 15.—The embargo on the exportation of wool from Australia has caused Japan to look to the United States for its supply. Dr. Isha Tanimura, Japanese commissioner of livestock, declared today, in addressing the fifth annual convention of the National Wool Growers' Association.

Dr. Tanimura said that while it was true to say that "food will win the war," it was more so to say that "sheep will save the world." He declared that in 1919 Japan would need 50,000,000 pounds of wool. Leo C. Harmon, president of the Upper Peninsula department bureau of Michigan, offered the delegates land for the rearing of sheep. It was stated that settlers were crowding sheep off the ranges in the west.

## WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Thursday, January 19, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
3 white oats	\$0.83	\$0.78-\$0.79
Barley	1.21-1.46	1.36-1.59
Flax, No. 1	3.15	3.50-3.53

### POTATO PRICES NOT FIXED

Toronto, Jan. 16.—"I did not fix the price of potatoes at \$2.25 a bag, nor did I fix any penalty for selling above that figure," was the definite statement of Food Controller Hanna in regard to an Ottawa dispatch last week to the effect that such a price had been determined.

He added: "There is a supply of seven million bushels of potatoes in Canada and about 100,000,000 bushels in the United States, and signs point to cheaper prices. I would advise the people to get rid of their potatoes as soon as possible or they will find they cannot sell them later on by the time the new crop arrives."

J. Bousfield, the Shorthorn breeder of MacGregor, Man. is home again after having undergone an operation in hospital. Mr. Bousfield recently purchased 30 head of Shorthorns from Senator W. H. Sharpe and a carload from Stephen Benson, C. E. Irwin and others in Northern Manitoba. The lot includes 25 young bulls, 20 heifers and 30 young cows.

### BRITISH SAILORS' FUND CLOSED

The British Sailors' Relief Fund has been closed for some time. No more contributions should be sent in for this fund. Those who have sent money for this purpose are being requested to intimate which of the other worthy patriotic funds they wish these contributions credited to.

### BELGIAN RELIEF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I have much pleasure in acknowledging yours of the 16th inst., enclosing check for \$319.50, contribution of your subscribers for the month of December to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Please accept my most grateful thanks for this generous contribution.

A. J. H. DUBUC,  
Belgian Consul.

### Y.M.C.A. MILITARY FUND

May I say that the National Council Military Committee deeply appreciate the cordial interest which has been shown by The Grain Growers' Guide in our work amongst the soldiers. I am enclosing herewith official acknowledgment of your remittance of \$36.55, being amounts received from your subscribers during December.

T. D. PATTON,  
Area Supervisor.

### SERBIAN RELIEF FUND

I have great pleasure in enclosing you herewith a receipt for \$100, this splendid amount having been received by The Grain Growers' Guide for the Serbian Relief Fund. Please accept our most grateful thanks for this most generous assistance.

In reference to the address of the hon. treasurer Donald A. Cameron, Esq., Hon. Treas., Armenian Relief Fund, Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ont.

A. P. HAMILTON,  
Hon. Sec.-Treas.

### PATRIOTIC FUNDS

**Belgian Relief Fund**  
Previously acknowledged \$12,078.37  
Arthur Vollans, Wiseton, Sask. 5.00  
Wm. Wilson, Swarthmore, Sask. .50  
J. L. Jackson, Souris, Man. 5.00

Total \$12,088.87

### Armenian Relief Fund

W. Slorach, Quantock, Sask. \$10.00

Total \$10.00

### Red Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged \$5,254.51  
Arthur Vollans, Wiseton, Sask. 5.00  
Thomas Vollans, Wiseton, Sask. 5.00  
Geo. H. Alcock, Wiseton, Sask. 10.00  
Proceeds of Supper and Bazaar held at Maple Dale School by the Maple Dale Grain Growers, Abbey, Sask. 58.00

Total \$5,332.51

### Halifax Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged \$92.10  
Dan Stewart, Cairns, Alta. 3.90

Total \$96.00

### Y.M.C.A. Military Fund

Previously acknowledged \$577.05  
Eva Jowsey, Barvas, Sask. 10.00

Total \$587.05

### Blue Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged \$49.20  
Clara Cripps, Avonlea, Sask. 25  
Laura Newell, Swift Current, Sask. 25  
Nora Good, Butler, Man. 25  
Lillyhill School, Wawanesa, Man. 18.75  
E. L. Hirsch, Hirsch, Sask. 2.00  
May Joseph, Zelma, Sask. 25  
Rossie Joseph, Zelma, Sask. 25  
Nancy Joseph, Zelma, Sask. 25  
Mary Joseph, Zelma, Sask. 25  
Jack Isacs, Buffalo Horn, Sask. .05  
James K. Lowry, Cartwright, Man. 10  
Albert Connolly, Armada, Alta. 10  
Lisle Connolly, Armada, Alta. 10

Total \$72.05

### Previously Acknowledged

Serbian Relief Fund \$ 406.00  
French Wounded Emergency Fund 48.50  
Prisoners of War Fund 160.00  
British Red Cross Fund 104.50  
British Sailors' Relief Fund 40.00  
Canadian Patriotic Fund 895.00  
French Red Cross Fund 563.50  
Polish Relief Fund 110.00  
Returned Soldiers' Fund 25.00  
Soldiers' Families Xmas Fund 15.00

Total \$20,553.98



## CANADA'S ENLISTMENTS

Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the privy council, at the labor conference held at Ottawa recently, gave the latest figures on enlistments in Canada to show that there had not been the same call on the man power of the Dominion as on that of Great Britain or Australia. Up to December 31 last he said there had been sent overseas 344,422 men of all ranks in the Canadian expeditionary force and there were 20,222 of all ranks in Canada on the same date, making a total of 364,644. This, Mr. Rowell argued, represented Canada's contribution in man power to the war as from the total of 447,727 enlistments up to December 31, must be deducted those who from physical or other reasons had been struck off strength.

Canada's contribution in man-power was therefore about five per cent. of the population as compared with Great Britain's contribution of thirteen per cent.

## MANITOBA LEGISLATURE MEETS

The Manitoba Legislature opened its third session on January 17. The speech from the throne foreshadowed bills the object of which would be to bring about an increase in the general revenue, made necessary by war conditions. One of these, it is believed, is to deal with a surtax on all vacant land in the province. The Manitoba Farm Loans Association had dealt with a volume of business greater than it anticipated, the Rural Credits Act also passed last session was in operation in two municipalities, while inquiries indicated that during the current year a large number would be organized. A bill to outline the regulations and procedure of the new purchasing department, which was designed for the purchasing of all supplies on an absolutely business basis and permanently abolish the patronage system in the province, was announced.

## ANOTHER BRITISH DRAFT

An additional half million men from Great Britain alone are to be recruited into the British army at the earliest date possible, and it is probable that many more will be added to that number in the coming months. These will comprise the younger men who, up to the present, have been exempt because of their employment in industries essential to the war. The announcement was made in the House of Commons on January 14, by Sir Auckland Geddes, minister of national service, whose statement of the government man power was replete with interesting details of Britain's strength. The Empire has enrolled 7,500,000 fighting and labor battalion forces during the war, and now has almost 4,000,000 enrolled but these are deemed insufficient for use against the enemy until the American force is available.

## THE U.S. FUEL CRISIS

America's manufacturing enterprises, with few exceptions, in all states east of the Mississippi River were ordered by the government on January 16 to suspend operations for five days beginning January 18. This drastic measure had for its object the relieving of the fuel famine. At the same time it was ordered that industry and business generally, including all enterprises that require heated buildings, observe as a holiday every Monday for the next 10 weeks. Shipyards were allowed to continue business as usual. The order has meant the forced idleness of hundreds of thousands of workmen and a wage loss of millions of dollars.

## U.G.G. NO CONNECTION

The United Grain Growers' Limited of Winnipeg informs The Grain Growers' Guide that there is absolutely no connection and never has been between their Company and the Farmer's and Gardener's Produce Exchange which recently went out of business in Winnipeg. The Company states that neither themselves or the old Grain Growers' Grain Co. were connected with the above-mentioned institution. They wish this statement made because of the idea being abroad in some parts of Manitoba that there was some connection between the two.

Commodore Tyrwhitt has been ap-

pointed Action Admiral, being promoted over the heads of nearly 50 other officers, ignoring the seniority tradition. Commodore Tyrwhitt had been in command of the destroyer flotillas of the first fleet since 1913. He was in command in the action in the Heligoland Bight in December, 1914 and of the Dogger Banks in 1915, in both of which battles the British fleets were victorious over the Germans.

## HAVE YOUR SEED TESTED

The spring of 1917, being very late, resulted in a late harvest and a considerable amount of frosted grain. There is no method of measuring with the eye the amount of damage likely to result from frost, especially with oats and barley. In many cases plump, bright appearing samples, to all appearances only slightly frosted, germinate less than 20 per cent. The only reliable

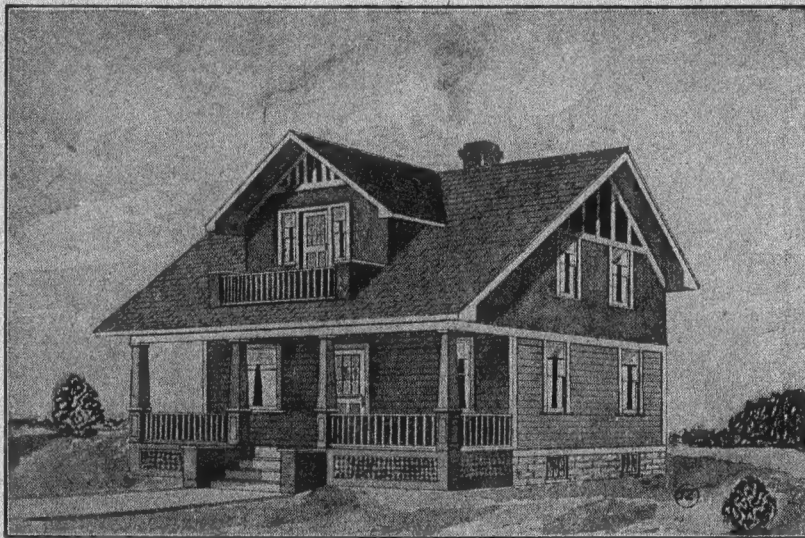
means of estimating the value of immature and damaged grain for seed is by making a thorough germination test.

A number of tests have been made to date by the seed testing department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and below is an analysis of the first 85 samples received of the 1917 crop:—

Germinating	91 to 100 per cent.	12
"	81 to 90 per cent.	12
"	61 to 80 per cent.	24
"	41 to 60 per cent.	15
"	31 to 40 per cent.	8
"	21 to 30 per cent.	4
"	11 to 20 per cent.	7
"	0 to 10 per cent.	3

From the above figures the following facts may be noted:—

1. Only 14.1 per cent. of grain received will make first-class seed.
2. 14.1 per cent. grades as second-class seed.

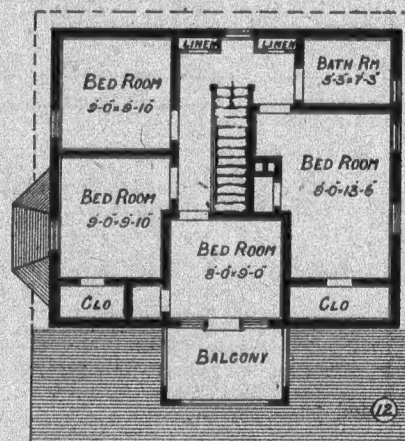
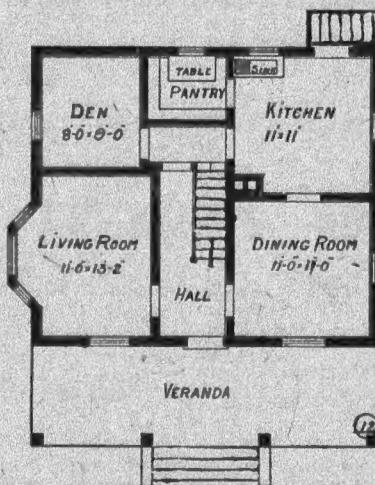


## A Semi-Bungalow Farm House

Guide House Plan No. 12 has proved to be a favorite with Western farmers. It is a reasonably priced, cosy-looking house specially adapted to farm requirements. With four bedrooms upstairs and a den down that can be turned into another bedroom if necessary, it will easily accommodate a large family. A strong feature is the well lighted living room. The house is 24 ft. x 28 ft. For the lower storey bevel siding is used while for the upper stucco with a rough pebble finish is recommended. Ship lap is used both outside and inside

on the walls and also on the roof. These details of construction can, however, be altered to suit the requirements on any farm. Metal siding, cement brick, hollow brick or hollow tile may be used on the outside and inside wallboard plaster, metal siding or plaster may be selected. On the roof either cedar shingles, metal or prepared roofing is utilized.

Complete working drawings as well as a bill of materials for Guide House No. 12 can be obtained from Farm Buildings Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, for \$1.50.



## SUBJECTS FOR GUIDE COMPETITIONS

Cash prizes will be given for contributions from The Guide readers on subjects pertaining to farm life and work. These contributions should preferably contain not more than 500 words, but well written articles will be accepted should they exceed this length. They should be written on one side of the paper only. For the best contribution on each subject a prize of \$3.00 will be given; for the second best, \$2.00, and others that are published will be paid for at the usual contributors' rates. Contributions on the following subjects should be posted not later than January 31.

1. Describe your method of handling steers this winter as to housing, feeding and labor necessary? Can you make money at present grain prices? How

long have you been feeding and when do you intend to sell?

2. Have you made your will? Why don't more people make their wills earlier in life? Can you give concrete instances of loss, legal entanglements and unnecessary delay caused by failure to do this?

3. What can be done by the average farmer this winter in preparation for the rush of work next spring? Outline the different jobs he can dispose of that will save time for him next summer.

4. Requests come to us for suggestions for supplanting some other form of recreation for the country dance. Have you found the dance demanding more attention than it deserves? How have you solved the difficulty in your community?

3. 28.2 per cent. grades as third and fourth-class seed.

4. 43.6 per cent. is unsuitable for seed purposes

There is great need for seed testing this year, and the seed testing department of the college is prepared to test samples of all kinds of grain for Manitoba farmers. All samples are tested free, the only cost to the farmer being the postage on the sample of grain.

In forwarding samples of grain, the following suggestions should be observed:

1. Send at least two ounces of seed.
2. Be sure to have your name and address placed inside the package of seed. Do not depend upon placing it on the outside of the package as it may be removed or blurred during transit.
3. It is an advantage to state in a brief note accompanying the sample whether or not it has been damaged by frost, heating, etc. It aids in making a more speedy test.
4. Samples do not come postage free to the college, consequently, care should be taken to see enough postage is attached to the package. Samples with insufficient postage are subject to delay in transit and often lost.
5. Address all samples to the Seed Testing Department, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

An accurate test of the germinating power of your seed is worth dollars and cents to you, so kindly follow the suggestions, and save time and disappointment to yourself and to us.

CEREALIST,  
M. A. C. Winnipeg.

## THE GERMINATION TEST

Germination tests, carefully conducted, show that in many districts there is unreliable seed. This is too important a matter for any farmer to neglect. The following is a list of the places where the tests will be made, without charge, for any farmer sending in a small sample:—

## Alberta

School of Agriculture, Claresholm.  
School of Agriculture, Olds.  
School of Agriculture, Vermillion.  
Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.  
University of Alberta, Edmonton.  
Dominion Seed Branch, Calgary.

## Saskatchewan

Weeds and Seeds Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

## Manitoba

Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

An Order-in-Council has been issued modifying the order published relative to the importation of alcoholic liquor into Canada. The date for the prohibition of importations purchased previous to December 24 and actually in transit on January 31 will be allowed to enter.

"It is very strange that no one has ever been able to find Captain Kidd's treasure."

"Oh, well, Captain Kidd isn't the only man who has put his money into real estate and couldn't get it out."

## FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE INTERNATIONAL 45 horse power Mogul kerosene tractor. Oliver eight furrow breaker and stubble mould-board plow. Aultman Taylor 36 in. x 56 in. separator. Stewart sheaf loader. Oil tank. Caboose. Having rented our farm we have no further use for outfit. Offering as going concern or separately. Correspondence and inspection invited. Greaves & Russell, Tilston, Man.

FOR SALE—ONE 12 DISK PLOW (VERITY), in first class condition. Cash or terms to suit purchaser. Wm. McIlvride, Rowley, Sta., Alta.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STEWART SHEAF Loader in good repair, and American Abell 26 H.P. steam engine. Wanted—Four cylinder gas engine. C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 3-4

TWENTY HORSE REEVES STEAM PLOWING engine. Thirty-two inch Aultman Taylor separator. Six bottom Emerson gang. Cash, time or trade for stock. F. Fredeen, Macrorie, Sask.

DOMINION EXPRESS FOREIGN CHEQUES are accepted by Field Cashiers and Paymasters in France for their full face value. There is no better way to send money to the boys in the trenches.



## STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

**FOREST HOME FARM—PRESENT OFFERING:** Clydesdale mares and fillies; seven Short-horn bulls; Yorkshire swine, both sexes; sixteen Oxford Down rams; B. P. Rock cockerels and pullets. A splendid lot of stuff at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland, Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 42tf

**THE ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE:** Shorthorn cow and heifer; also a number of real good bulls, 1 year old, and a number of Shetland ponies and colts. Write, R. H. Scott, Proprietor, Alameda, Sask. 3-4

## HORSES

**UNDER THE FEDERAL ASSISTANCE SCHEME:** the North and East Souris Horsebreeders' Club requires a Clydesdale stallion to travel their district for 1918. Terms, 110 mares at \$25; 25% mares pure bred. Only weighty quality horse considered. Kindly send particulars to J. H. Messenger, Sec.-Treas., Box 184, Souris, Man. 4-2

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PURE BRED:** Percheron stallion. Good stock horse, used on same route six years. Will sell cheap for cash or exchange for work horses or cattle. W. J. Parker, St. Claude, Man. 4-2

**TWO IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS:** for sale, Isong (83125), eight years old, black; also Grand View Chief (56028), eight years old, steel grey; both registered in class A. Thos. H. Drayson, Neepawa, Manitoba. 3-6

**FOR SALE—ONE CLYDESDALE STALLION:** Trelawny (16666), rising four years. Sire, Dunure Bryan by Baron of Buehlyvis. Dam, Lanark Maid by Black MacGregor. Registered and licensed. J. Cornish, Eyebrow, Sask. 3-4

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED PERCHERON STALLION (black),** eight years old. Imported (France). Sure getter, good action, weight 1800. Ervin Bihh, Guernsey, Sask. 4-2

**LOST—BLACK HORSE, STAR ON FOREHEAD,** little white on nose, hind feet white, rat tail. \$10 reward. Write, Henry Johnson, Broderick, Sask. 4-2

**PURE BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR SALE:** by Gustave Nachtegaele, North Battleford, Sask. 1-13

**U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.,** Breeder of Clydesdales, Mares and fillies for sale. 23tf

**PERCHERON STALLION, PURE BRED, IMPORTED,** for sale. J. N. Morris, Box 158, Nokomis, Sask. 2-2

**McOPA PERCHERONS—YOUNG STOCK ONLY.** W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 49-4

## CATTLE

**SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years;** 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers, in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4tf

**HIGHEST CLASS REGISTERED JERSEYS IN Saskatchewan.** Five young bulls, three fit for immediate service, cheap for cash. C. H. Newell, Swift Current, Sask. Box 243. Phone 214, Ring 2. 50-7

**FOR SALE—ANGUS BULL CALVES, SEVEN** to ten months. Also two matured bulls. Young cows in calf. Forest Home Stock Farm, Berton, Man. 4-3

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS AND** Berkshire swine for sale. Fred Colburn, Gull Lake, Sask. 4-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-** Angus bull, good stock getter, age 4 years. Price \$135. J. K. Bryce, Ogema, Sask. 3-2

**SEVERAL CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS; ALSO** females. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 50tf

**BROWNE, BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-** ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

## SWINE

**BRED SOWS—REGISTERED DUROC-** Jerseys, for spring farrow. Choice animals; money makers; grain savers; from prize and imported stock. Young fall males. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 52-6

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE** winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

**REGISTERED POLAND CHINA BOAR, REGAL** Prince, No. 4-4440, 2 years 9 months, \$65.00 f.o.b. Pennant, Sask. R. L. Wright. 2-3

**SOWS AND BOARS, FIT FOR SERVICE;** also spring pigs, pairs unrelated. J. H. George, Cayley, Alta. 4-4

**REGISTERED POLAND CHINA BOAR—** Choice individual. February service. C. G. Tjomsland, Spalding, Sask. 4-2

**YORKSHIRE GRADE SOWS IN PIG FOR** sale. Write for prices. J. Wookoy, Consul, Sask. 4-2

## DOGS

**WOLF HOUNDS FOR SALE—ONE RUSSIAN** Wolf Hound, 2 years old, fast, a killer, \$50.00; one Stag Hound, 2½ years old, a killer, \$35.00; one Stag Hound, 3 years old, a killer, \$25.00; one Grey Hound bitch, 2 years old, fast, partly trained, \$25.00. All big dogs. One Grey Hound, 1 year old, \$20.00, partly trained. G. W. Buehring, Beiseker, Alta. 4-2

**TEN DUCK RETRIEVERS, 3 BREEDS,** BARGAINS or will exchange for poultry, hogs or goats. E. Chevrier, 452 Main, Winnipeg. 4-2

**WANTED—PURE BRED FEMALE RUSSIAN** for breeding purposes, trained or untrained. C. W. Murray, Rokeby, Sask. 4-2

## Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c Per Word — Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

**MAC'S SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS** for sale. Well grown, good bone, rich red color, from exhibition and winter laying stock. \$3.00 each, 2 for \$5.00, until February first. Write, Hugh MacDonald, Box 685, Portage la Prairie, Man. 4-2

**LARGE PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, \$4.** Mammoth Toulouse Geese, \$7; Ganders, \$9. Barred Rock and Buff Orpington cockerels, \$4 each. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolsely, Sask. 2-5

**MOORE'S R. C. REDS WON FOURTEEN** prizes at Medicine Hat, Jan., 1918. Cockerels sired by first cock, \$5 each. Eggs, \$2.50 per fifteen. W. A. Moore, 234 Aberdeen St., Medicine Hat, Alta. 4-2

**RHODE ISLAND RED HENS AND PULLETS,** \$1.00 each. Also some first class Rose Comb roosters, \$1.50 each. W. E. Sweigard, Eyebrow, Sask. 3-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—LARGE,** beautifully barred, from a good laying strain. \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. P. Wilson, Belle Plaine, Sask. 2-4

**BARRED ROCKS—PULLETS, \$1.50; COCK-** erels, \$2.75. Bronze turkey hens, \$4.00; toms, \$6.00. While they last. Admitted the best in the district. Ratcliffe, Buffalo Head, Sask. 4-2

**M. B. TURKEYS—TOMS, \$5; HENS, \$4.** White Holland toms, \$5. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 4-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$6.00; HENS,** \$4.00. Buff Orpington Cockerels, \$3.00. Mrs. J. E. Thompson, Admiral, Sask. 4-2

**WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH.** Also Scotch Collie pups. Geo. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 4-6

**BUFF ORPINGTONS—COCKERELS, \$3;** choice pullets, \$3; also a few good hens at \$2. Laying strain. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask. 4-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, SIX DOL-** lars each. Splendid specimens. Otto Idso, Fillmore, Sask. 4-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00** each. Early, large, well matured birds. Mrs. J. Strang, Baldur, Man. 2-4

**BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE—TOMS \$4** and hens \$3 each. Wm. Sherk, Stranraer, Sask. 3-4

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM GOOD** laying stock, \$2.50 each; 3 for \$7.00. M. J. Sizer, Cavell, Sask. 3-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, STRONG, WELL** marked birds, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Harvie, Heward, Sask. 3-2

**BIG THRIFTY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$3 each or 2 for \$5. A. W. Smith, Bagot, Man. 3-3

## FARM LANDS

**YOU WOULD HAVE NO DIFFICULTY IN** selling your farm if the man who wants to buy could see it. We have arranged to take moving pictures of your farm so that intending purchasers can see your farm right in our office, same as though they were on your farm; they do not want to spend their good money in railroad fare, chasing away, say, 200 miles, and then when they get there find it is not what they wanted; but with our moving picture system we overcome this; they select the farm they want right in our office; they see layout of your land, buildings, etc., same as though they were on your farm making a personal inspection; it costs you practically nothing unless your land is sold; it is we who are going to the expense. Write us for full particulars. Doughtie, Jack & Lyons, land specialists, 607-609 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Long distance telephone, Main 4146.

**IF YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM, SIT DOWN** right now and write me your needs and the terms you require, also the district you want. If you want to sell, I would like complete particulars. No charge unless a sale is closed and the money paid over. Address, Oscar M. White, Atkins Building, Winnipeg. Established 1905.

**EXTRA—FOR SALE, 640 ACRES CHOICE** wheat land, Weyburn district, with 624 acres new breaking, nearly all worked down and ready for the drill. Good well. No buildings. Price \$45.00 acre, with \$12,000 cash. This year's crop should pay for the land. Write for further information. J. C. Leslie and Co., Farm Land Agents, Calgary. 3-9

**FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR** sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. 3-9

**DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE, 240 ACRES;** brick house; good stables. N.E. 32-10-24 and ½ of S.E. 4-11-24. Half summerfallowed and fall plowed ready for crop. Price \$6,000. James Andrew, Oak Lake, Man. 2-3

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NUMBER OF** well improved farms. Good buildings, good water, etc. Write, R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 3-4

**MONEY MAKING FARMS—ALL SIZES, MANY** with full equipment, on very easy terms. Catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, 815 Somerset Block, Winnipeg. 3tf

**FOR SALE—1,110 ACRES WHEAT LAND,** well improved. D. H. Thomson's Estate, Kenaston, Sask. 3-3

## Wanted a Farm

Farm Lands in Western Canada are a sound investment and a farmer who has made good here should not have difficulty in selling his farm at a good figure if health or other reasons make it necessary for him to sell out, or in finding a good tenant if he prefers to rent his farm. There are men looking for just such a proposition as yours. In your own neighborhood everybody may be satisfied with his own place and not looking for a change.

Western Canada, however, covers a big stretch of territory and there are good farmers in these provinces looking for a different proposition than the one they now have, grain farmers looking for a place to keep stock, men with growing families looking for larger places, and men up in years whose sons have started out for themselves and would be content with a smaller farm.

There is a big market among the 35,000 readers of The Guide for the farmer who wishes to sell or rent his farm. The door of this market is a classified advertisement in The Guide's Farmers' Market Place. The cost is very small in proportion to the service rendered—5 cents per word per week.

Alexander, Man.

April 9th, 1917.

I am well pleased with the results of advertisement in your paper. I have had several likely men reply to it, and made a deal with an apparently good tenant, from the first insertion.

J. H. HENSLEY.

GUIDE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS COVER THE FIELD

Winnipeg The GRAIN GROWERS' Guide Manitoba

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF** farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

## SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

**TAYLOR'S WONDER WHEAT—SECOND** prize International Exposition, Peoria, hard red spring class. Has given extraordinary yields, marvellously drought resistant. Splendid straw and head, high flour yield and baking tests. Price \$11.50 two bushels; \$5.25 ten bushel lots. Kitchener wheat, \$16.00 two bushels. Norway King oats, many heads sixteen inches long, heavy plump grain, \$7.25 two bushels. Gold Queen oats, best heads over 200 kernels, heavy white oats, \$2.25 ten bushel lots. Registered Marquis, one of the finest strains, \$8.35 two bushels. I. W. Brostch, Box 786, Moose Jaw, Sask. 4-2

**TIMOTHY SEED—40,000 LBS. OF GOVERN-** ment cleaned Timothy seed for sale at low prices, bagged in new sacks of 100 lbs. each, and freight paid to any point in Western Canada. Place your order now, for seed will be higher towards seeding time. Write at once for price and sample. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 4tf

**FOR SALE—SMALL CAR LOAD IMPROVED** Marquis seed wheat. Grown under rules of Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Four generations from Elite stock seed. High field score. Free from noxious weeds and impurities. Donald A. S. Bell, Rathwell, Man. 3-3

**FOR SALE BY GROWER—CHAMELEON** sweet clover, yellow blooming. 30 varieties new potatoes, grown from seed ball, some world beaters. Everbearing all purpose peas, nothing better. John Fredrick, Sturgis, S. Dakota. 3-7

**WANTED—2 CARS SEED OATS (ANY GOOD** variety, Banner preferred), free from noxious seeds. Send price and sample to W. C. Jones, secretary, G.G.A., Tilton, Manitoba. 3-2

**WANTED—CARLOAD EACH SEED OATS** and barley. Send samples and price. John McKelvie, secretary, Little Souris G.G.A., Brandon. 3-2

**WANTED—FLAX FOR SEED, ABOUT 1200** bushels. Send samples and prices. State percentage of germination. Coulter Bros., Dominion City, Man. 3-4

**FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, 15 CENTS** per lb., f.o.b. Willmar, Sask. Thos. Linton, Willmar, Sask. 4-2

**70 BUSHELS WHEELER'S KITCHENER** wheat for sale, \$4.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Cairns, Alta. Dan Stewart.

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**DOMINION EXPRESS FOREIGN CHEQUES** are accepted by Field Cashiers and Paymasters in France for their full face value. There is no better way to send money to the boys in the trenches.

**LEARN AUCTIONEERING—BECOME PRO-** ficient. Our home study system practical and inexpensive. Auction Institute, 2 Sandford Ave., Toronto.

**COAL—SCREENED LUMP, BEST COAL FOR** stove and furnace. Prompt shipment. Apply, Tofteld Coal Co. Ltd., Tofteld, Alta. 43tf

**NEEDLES, REPAIRS, FOR ALL MAKES** machines. Dominion Sewing Machine Co. (Accessories Dept.), 300 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

**PAIR SILVER BLACK FOXES, COMING ONE** year old. W. W. Palmer, Waskada, Man. 1-4

**FOR SALE—SILVER BLACK AND PATCH** foxes. Twining Lyons, Waterville, N.S. 3-4

## DENTISTS

**DR. GORDON D. PETERS, 504 BOYD BUILD-** ing, Winnipeg, two blocks west Eaton's. 16tf

## PATENTS AND LEGAL

**BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN-** son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Solicitors to United Grain Growers Limited and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone, Garry 4783. 13tf

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**E. V. ROBERTSON, BARRISTER, NOTARY,** 209 Herald Building, Calgary. 3-10

## FURS AND HIDES

**W. C. DAVIS, BOX 161, SPRINGSIDE, SASK.** Dealer in Wolf Hounds. Highest cash prices paid for raw furs. Send trial shipments. 2-4

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**DON'T FREEZE—BUY CORDWOOD AND** poles. Car lots. Arch. Hone, Domremy, Sask. 3-2

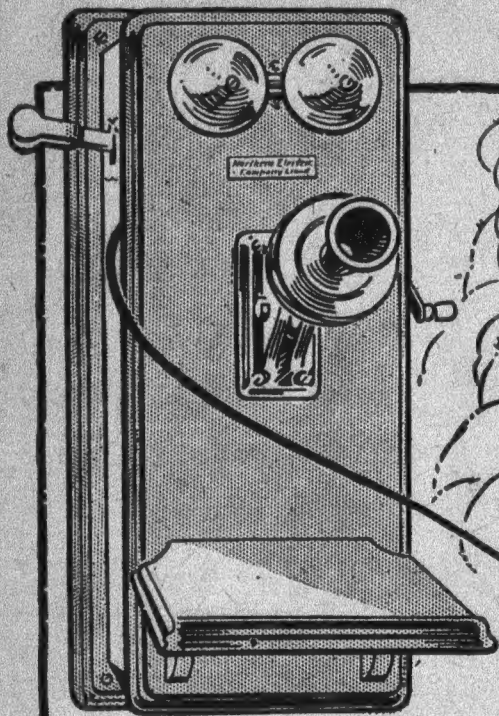
**WILLOW FENCE POSTS, 4 CENTS AT LOB-** stick, C.N.R., two to seven inch top. Odolf Benesch, Junkins, Alta.

## SITUATIONS

**WANTED AT ONCE—MAN AND WIFE FOR** work on farm. Woman to help in house. Engagement by year preferred. A. Turner, Eden, Manitoba. 4-2

**FARM HAND WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE** farm hand, \$600 per year. State experience. D. M. Ross, Swan River, Man. 4-2





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